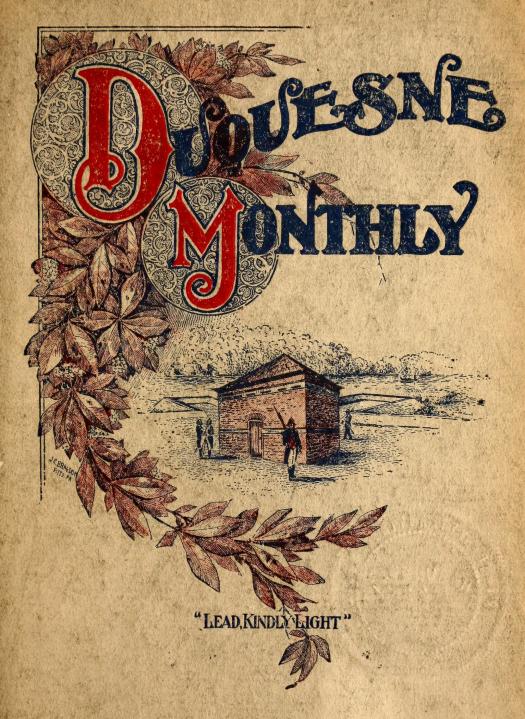


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	PAGE		
Our New Charter,	239		
Our New Title,	252		
Editorial,	264		
Fort Duquesne,	267		
The Beginning of Catholic Higher			
Education in Pittsburgh, .	269		

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References: Sisters of St. Mary's Academy, Allegheny, Pa.; Holy Ghosti College, Pittsburg, Pa. The only Catholic Optician in Pittsburg and surrounding country,



Vol. XVIII.

Pittsburgh, Pa., May, 1911.

No. 1.

OUR NEW CHARTER.

Before describing the various steps that have been taken to secure our new University Charter, it will be necessary to summarize briefly the chief provisions of the Act of the Legislature under which the "Duquesne University of the Holy Ghost" has been incorporated. Up to the year 1895, any institution of learning, with power to confer degrees, either as a College or a University, could obtain a Charter from the County Court within whose Jurisdiction it was situated. Nor were there many difficult or exacting provisions to be complied with. But in that year, 1895, the General Assembly passed an Act, signed on the 26th day of June, by Governor Daniel H. Hastings, which set forth very explicitly a new and precise manner of incorporating all institutions of learning as Colleges, Universities or Theological Seminaries, with power to confer degrees in art, pure and applied science, philosophy, literature, law, medicine and theology, or The Act specifies that, "whenever five or more any of them. persons, three of whom at least are citizens of this Commonwealth, shall voluntarily associate themselves together for the purpose of obtaining a charter of incorporation as a College, University or Theological Seminary, with power to confer degrees as aforesaid, they shall prepare a cerrificate of such intended incorporation," setting forth its name, purpose, place of business, the term for which it is to exist, the names and residences of its subscribers, the number of its directors, trustees or managers, the amount of assets in the possession of said subscribers to be

devoted to the purpose of establishing and conducting said College or University, together with a brief statement of the requirements for admission as well as of the course of study to be pursued in said institution.

After the customary publication, for three weeks, of the notice regarding the character and object of the corporation to be formed, and the intention to make application, the certificate, duly acknowledged, may be presented to any law judge of a Court of Common Pleas of the County, who, after examining and endorsing the said instruments, shall direct the Clerk of the Court to transmit a certified copy thereof to the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the Commonwealth.

No charter for such incorporation, however, can be granted until the merits of the application, from an educational standpoint, shall be passed upon by a Board specially created by said Act, for this purpose, and styled the "College and University Council," consisting of twelve members, of whom three are ex-officio members, namely, the Governor, the Attorney General, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, while the other nine are appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, for a term of four years. Among those nine members, three are selected from the presiding officers of undenominational Colleges or Universities of this Commonwealth; three persons are selected from the presiding officers of denominational Colleges or Universities of this Commonwealth, and three persons holding official relationship to common schools of the State. institution will be chartered as a University, with the power to confer degrees, unless it has assets amounting to five hundred thousand dollars invested in buildings, apparatus and endowments for the exclusive purpose of promoting instruction, and unless the faculty consists of at least six regular professors who devote all their time to the instruction of its College or University classes, nor shall any baccalaureate degree in art, science, philosophy or literature be conferred upon any student who has not completed a college or university course covering four years. The standard of admission to these four year courses or to advanced classes in these courses shall be subject to the approval of the said Council.

After the Superintendent of Public Instruction has received the above-mentioned certified copy of certificate of incorporation from the Clerk of Common Pleas Court, he will, within sixty days thereafter, cause the "College and University Council" to be convened, and will submit said certificate to the hearing and consideration of the "Council," which, if it approves of the course of instruction and standard of admission, as well as of the composition of the faculty, and if the educational needs of the particular locality in which the proposed institution is to be situated and of the Commonwealth at large are likely to be met by the granting of said application, will endorse that certificate of incorporation, and forward it with an affirmative recommendation to the law judge or court before whom the same was originally presented. In case the law judge is satisfied with the propriety of the application in view of all the facts, he will approve the same, and will decree that, upon the due recording of said certificate thus recommended and approved, the subscriber thereto and their associates and successors shall be a corporation for the purpose and upon the terms therein stated, and by the name therein given. All institutions chartered under the Act will be subject to visitation and inspection by representatives of the Council, and if any one of them shall fail to keep up the required standard, the Court shall, upon the recommendation of the Council, revoke the power to confer degrees.

In the present case, all these various provisions were carried out literally, especially as this was the first occasion since the passage of the Act, on which the "College and University Council" and the Courts were called upon to exercise the powers conferred upon them. To this fact, no doubt, was due the length of time, nine months in all, which the somewhat complicated proceedings occupied from the original presentation of our certificate of application before the Court of Common Pleas No. 2, of Allegheny Co., on Saturday, June 18, 1910, down to the final decree of the same court by which the new "University" was created, on Thursday, March 30, 1911. The Court fixed July 22nd as the day on which it would hear any objections made to the amendments asking for a change of the name to "The University of the Holy Ghost," and the addition of power to confer degrees in law, medicine, dentistry and

pharmacy. But, as no objections were forthcoming, the Court, in the person of Judge John C. Haymaker, rendered the following decree: "I find said petition to be in proper form and within the purpose of the Act of Assembly authorizing the same, and that the amendments prayed for therein are lawful and not injurious to the community; and the Prothonotary is directed to transmit to the Superintendent of Public Instruction of this Commonwealth a certified copy of said petition with the endorsements thereon."

Before the Council at Harrisburg.

The real work was now to be done at Harrisburg, where the College and University Council has its headquarters in the Department of Public Instruction. About one month after the decision of the Court, a letter was received by our Attorneys, Messrs. Watson and Freeman, from the Hon. Nathan C. Schaeffer, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, who is also Secretary of the University Council, stating that the application of the Pittsburgh College for amendment of its Charter would be considered at the regular meeting of Council to be held in Harrisburg on the first Tuesday of October following. During this interval the College authorities ascertained from the Superintendent, Dr. Schaeffer, whom we must take this occasion to commend in the highest possible manner for his fair, candid and impartial treatment of the petitioners from first to last, and for his very distinguished courtesy in all the proceedings, that it would be desirable to have a representative of the College appear before the Commission, as he foresaw some opposition to the application, especially in respect to the Medical School.

This opposition would, it was expected, naturally resolve itself into a question of endowment, especially as it was rightfully anticipated that the Carnegie Foundation would on this plea alone make strenuous efforts to discourage the granting of said Charter to a religious institution not able to show an a-priori working fund of several millions. This was precisely the objection that was foreseen by our learned Attorney, D. T. Watson, Esq., whose advocacy of our cause, through the prestige of his name in the eyes of the Bar, would have alone been sufficient to give it weight and dignity, and who to offset and

condemn the attitude that such suggestions and objections denote, prepared the following brief but impressive argument in behalf of the petition. Very seldom has such a dignified and solemn utterance been elicited from a member of the Allegheny County Bar.

D. T. Watson's Summary of Arguments.

This application for a Catholic University in Pittsburgh—a University directed by Catholic influences and officers—should appeal to this Board; among other reasons are these:—

FIRST:—Whatever the opinion may be as to the correct theory of secular education, there is no question but that many of the people, learned and unlearned, believe that the secular should be united with the religious education, and both go together, and this University, under the guidance and control of the Catholic Church, appeals peculiarly to the Catholics of the country, who certainly entertain the views just suggested.

The religions are free with us, and each individual is entitled to his own selection, and it would be an unseemly thing to bar a Catholic University in Pennsylvania when you remember that of the people of the State at least one million five hundred thousand are Catholics and have no University of their own.

SECOND:—The University is largely founded on, and would be promoted by, sacrifices, entirely different from any of the Universities now in existence in Pennsylvania, the promoters of it, the officers in it, and the teachers devoting their time and energy to the furtherance of the University without remuneration. This is strongly suggestive of the success of the University and classifies it by itself in our State.

Why should this Board bar out such a University, founded on such Christ-like views of the duty of the individual in life, especially when it is encouraged and promoted by, and promised the aid and assistance of, the whole Catholic organization in Pennsylvania?

Third:—This sacrificial view of the functions of the officers, this unique support of the University and this very large aggregation of people and wealth, should be a most sufficient answer, together with the absolute possession of the University, to the objections as to its endowment. It cannot be doubted that

an endowment for a University founded on the doctrine of sacrifice of its promoters, would be found to be beneficial in the end.

FOURTH:—The University represents a million and a half of people in Pennsylvania. The Catholic parents of the State are calling for a University that will educate their children and join with the secular the religious education which they think to be essential for the safety of their offspring.

As all religions are alike in Pennsylvania and the Catholic is entitled to as much consideration as the Presbyterian, the Methodist or the Episcopal, why should this Board refuse to this million and a half of Catholics in Pennsylvania a University for the education of their own people, which shall, at the same time, be open to all the other people of the State whatever their religious belief?

The Rev. President Addresses the Council.

Armed with this weighty document from the pen of a man no less distinguished for his high and noble ideals than for his legal attainments, and confident in the justice of his demand, the Very Rev. Father Hehir, President of Pittsburgh College, presented himself on Tuesday, October 4, before the College and University Council, assembled in the Rooms of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Harrisburg. He was accompanied on this and subsequent occasions by Mr. H. F. Stambaugh, of Mr. Watson's office, -- a young and eminent lawyer who, in this particular circumstance and in the entire conduct of the case, entered fully into the spirit of his chief and not only manifested the deepest personal interest in its success, but exercised an extreme carefulness and scrupulous solicitude in every detail, as well as a painstaking preparation of every argument along with the anticipation of every legal difficulty. Besides Dr. Schaeffer, who was acting as Secretary, there were present Dr. J. D. Moffat, President of Washington and Jefferson College, who was Chairman of the meeting; the Attorney General, Hon. M. Hampton Todd; Mr. J. N. Coughlin, Superintendent of Wilkesbarre Public Schools; Mr. G. M. Phillips, of the West Chester Public Schools; Dr. S. B. McCormick, Chancellor of University of Pittsburgh: Dr. J. H. Harris, of Lewisburg, President of Bucknell College; Dr. Henry S. Drinker, of South Bethlehem, President of Lehigh University; and Mr. H. Apple, of Lancaster.

The Rev. President of the College, having been asked to state in a concise form his reasons for requesting the Charter for a new University at Pittsburgh, presented the letters from the Right Rev. Bishop Canevin and from His Honor Mayor Magee, which we quote farther on, and which he supplemented by giving the figures of the late census on the population of the State amounting as he said to 7,032,915, of which the Catholic population is fully 1,750,000, or one-fourth thereof. These figures he emphasized particularly when pointing out that there was not one Catholic University in the whole State of Pennsylvania; that there was none nearer to Pittsburgh than those of Washington, Chicago, Notre Dame, and St. Louis; and that, as if in decided contrast to those conditions, there had been established of late years, without the least shadow of objection from the respective States, institutions of higher learning, under Catholic auspices, in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, New York, Missouri, Illinois, Michigan, Massachusetts and Louisiana. Should Pittsburgh be refused when Detroit. Cleveland and Toledo were asking, or expecting, a similar privilege, especially when Pittsburgh's demand was endorsed by the Archbishop of the State's metropolis, by the other six Bishops and by the Bishops of the neighboring Sees in two adjoining States from which Pittsburgh College has always drawn a goodly number of her students? There was, he stated, every possible guarantee of success, in this new field, to be gathered from the reputation which the Fathers of the Holy Ghost had already acquired in this country in their thirty-two years of educational work, and in the various countries of the world in which, as a teaching as well as a missionary order, their labors are ever duly acknowledged and appreciated. As our eminent Attorney had so well stated by writing, in the brief which he submitted, no guarantee of actual cash as an endowment fund, could outweigh the self-sacrifices of a religious teaching order, whose members gave their lives to an undertaking which they looked upon as sacred, whose services were rendered without any individual remuneration, and whose work in this line was sure to be perpetuated, with the additional pledge that, no matter how

successful their enterprise might be, it would never assume a commercial character.

It was, perhaps, difficult for some of them, or for those unaccustomed to the influence of religious considerations upon their judgments and conclusions, to ask what had religion to do with such purely secular and profane studies such as law and medicine, or what necessity was there for bringing those professions within the sphere of a religious body. To this and other similar objections, for which, indeed, he made due allowance on the part of gentlemen who never had occasion to take the exact point of view that Catholic parents felt obliged to assume, he would say that in asking for a special Charter for a law or a medical school under Catholic auspices he had no intention of making it a sectarian institution. On the contrary, it was well understood that this University, if granted, would be open to those of all denominations, and he expected to engage non-Catholic professors in those various departments, which would be taught in a manner and with a method as scientific and as modern as in any institution in the land—nav even it was a foregone conclusion that there would be many non-Catholic gentlemen of this great community invited to become members of the Board of Advisors for the new University. But the vital principle which he contended for, and which was chiefly responsible for this demand, was that the children of Catholic parents should have, in the course of their elementary or secondary or higher and professional education, every facility and every opportunity to keep within the influence of a religious atmosphere; the basic principles of right and wrong, as well as of Christian ethics were to be put within reach of those that wanted them-though not to be imposed on those that were content with the purely secular elements of instruction. But one thing was certain-even professional men needed the ballast of such moral principles, if race suicide was to be stemmed, and if the encroachments of anarchy were to be successfully opposed by the earnest citizens solicitous for the true interests of their country.

It was true we had no large sums in actual cash to offer as endowments—though we hoped to satisfy the Council and the Court as to the possession of the full amount of assets required by the Act of Assembly. But how could such extensive endowment, reaching, as some hinted, up to four or five millions of dollars be possible or be exacted, a-priori? Had this been the case for any of the great Colleges or Universities? How many of our neighboring or local institutions were yet independent of fees, as the principal or important source of their income, even though they counted their existence by generations, instead of years? As for us we counted on the practical encouragement of the great Catholic body, as well as of a number of powerful societies, of which, in this demand, we considered ourselves the representatives and the delegates. It was their interests we were now sustaining—it was for their ultimate good we were now contending. This was not the question of a local or individual body of men-this was not the question of a narrow and specific interest-it was a question that affected vitally the very core of deepest interest to one-fourth of the entire population of the State. If this a-priori regulation, and anticipatory restriction of educational centres, as well as of educational possibilities and opportunities, were to be accepted as a definite policy, would it be more equitable or more efficient now than its contradictory policy had been in the past? If it had been followed out up to this, where would have been one-fifth of the great schools of the country, and especially the great private institutions of the various States? Was a free and sovereign State to monopolize certain branches of education? True, she must guard against fakes or impostures, and even against superficial schemes that imply commercialism to the detriment of real education; but she ought to encourage all honest efforts, especially when, as in the present instance, they were backed up by such wide and effective guarantees, built upon such splendid sacrifices, and were urged by such a large, influential and earnest portion of the population!

Further Deliberations and Proceedings.

After presenting these weighty considerations, to which the members of the Council listened attentively, the Rev. President submitted to a brief cross-examination, especially in regard to certain questions affecting the proposed schools of law and medicine. The meeting then went into executive session, after which the Chairman announced that a sub-committee, composed of Dr. Harris, Dr. Drinker and Professor Coughlin would visit

the Pittsburgh College during the same week and would, after a personal investigation, submit a detailed report to the Council, which would consider the matter finally upon receipt of that Accordingly the above-named gentlemen arrived in Pittsburgh on the following Friday morning, October 7, and held a meeting in the parlors of the College, during the course of which they interviewed quite a number of gentlemen and friends of the Institution, who come forward on that occasion to give formal and personal expression to their endorsement of the petition for a University Charter. Among them were the Right Rev. Bishop, His Honor Mayor W. A. Magee, Congressman James Francis Burke, Hon. Judge Charles F. McKenna, Mr. James D. Callery, A. V. D. Watterson, Esq., Ambrose B. Reid, Esq., Mr. John Kane, President of the College Alumni, Mr. Frank Lauinger, Dr. Frank D. Murto, &c. &c. What the burden of this sub-committee's report may have been we have no means of ascertaining-nor is it, now, of any particular importance, since the Charter has been granted. But at a general meeting of the Council held at Harrisburg on November 22, the said report was presented. It was confidently expected by Rev. Father Hehir himself, and by Mr. Stambaugh his legal adviser who accompanied him to Harrisburg on this occasion, as well as by all the students and the friends of the College that, at this meeting, a definite conclusion would be reached. temporary disappointment was, however, to be still in store for all parties interested, as the meeting was again adjourned to allow the Attorney General to examine and officially determine a very vital question raised by the members of the Council regarding the extent of their deliberative jurisdiction. It was, as has been said, the first case of the kind thus submitted to the action of the College and University Council, and, quite naturally, the question arose as to whether it was the Council or the Court that was, according to the Act, competent to pass upon the matter of assets and the possession, by the petitioner, of the amount specified by law. The Attorney General, after mature deliberation upon this point, and the concomitant matters involved therein, handed down to the Secretary of the Council the following opinion:

From the language of the Act of Assembly it appears that the College and University Council has to determine

- (a) Whether the course of instruction and standard of admission to said institution, and the composition of the faculty, are sufficient to justify the institution being authorized to confer the degrees which it is asking leave to do; and
- (b) Whether the educational needs of the particular locality in which the proposed institution is to be situated and of the Commonwealth at large are likely to be met by the granting of said application.

The first of these questions may be summed up in a few words, to the effect that it is the duty of the Council to examine the course of study, and to see that the faculty consists of not less than six regular professors who shall devote all their time to the instruction of its college or university classes, as provided in the sixth section.

If the proposed curriculum and teaching staff are sufficient to provide for the proper training of the graduates, then the Council should so say, and endorse such finding upon the application, otherwise they should endorse upon the application that the course of training and the teaching staff, or either or both, are not sufficient.

As to the second point, the Act is somewhat vague and indefinite. It prescribes no rule by which the educational needs of a given locality are to be determined. The necessary result is that it is absolutely within the discretion of the Council. In a community so large as that of Pittsburgh, additional educational facilities for the training of students in law, medicine, dentistry and pharmacy, would appear to be desirable. The real question is, "Is the scope of study and the teaching staff sufficient to insure that the students will have competent training to entitle them to receive the degrees which the application asks leave to be authorized to confer?" and, in my opinion, this is the sum and substance of the duties of the Council. The question of the amount of funds and how they are invested is for the Court granting the amendments, and not for the Council. The Council passes on additional qualifications and the desirability of additional educational facilities in the given locality.

When it has passed on those two questions, it has met and complied with all of the duties that the Act imposes upon it.

Very respectfully,

M. HAMPTON TODD,

Attorney General.

Final Decision.

At length, at a general meeting of the Council, held in the Executive Department, under the presidency of the Governor himself, and under the guidance of the Attorney General, and with all but two of the other members present, the new Charter, as amended, was signed by Governor Edward S. Stuart as well as by Dr. Nathan S. Schaeffer, Secretary, and the following "Order of College and University Conncil" was handed down: "And now, to-wit, the 30th day of December, 1910, the foregoing petition of the Pittsburgh College of the Holy Ghost for amendment of Charter, with endorsements thereon, was presented to the 'College and University Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,' and said Council having heard and considered said application, find the course of instruction and standards of admission to said institution and the proposed composition of the faculty sufficient in respect to the proposed departments of law, medicine, dentistry and pharmacy, and that the educational needs of the locality in which said institution is situated and of the Commonwealth at large are likely to be met by the granting of said amendment, and approve the same and recommend that said amendment be granted, subject to the visitorial powers of the Council as provided in the Act of June 26, 1895; and to the finding of the Court as to the sufficiency of assets of the institution as required by said Act."

The next step was to satisfy the Court of Common Pleas, No. 2, of Allegheny County, to whom the above-mentioned Order was referred, that the College was in possession of the necessary amount of assets, as required by the Act—and though this involved a multitude of details, including verification of deeds, valuation of the property and buildings by experts, examination of the President and Treasurer of the Corporation, and of the said experts, before a duly appointed Commissioner, everything necessary was satisfactorily established, and even the Court itself

acknowledged from the findings of the Commissioner that the assets of the College for the purpose of its new Charter amounted to what was demanded by law.

Therefore, on Thursday morning, March 30, at 9:30 A. M. our anxiety was ended and our fondest hopes realized when a telephone message from the office of Watson and Freeman, joyfully announced the glad tidings that the final order of the Court granting the petition and the amendment, had just been handed down by Presiding Judge, Robert S. Frazer. The said order reads as follows: "And now, to-wit, this 30th day of March, 1911, the foregoing petition for amendment of Charter, with the endorsements thereon, was presented to me, a law Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, No. 2, of Allegheny County, and having given consideration to the finding of the College and University Council, and being satisfied that in respect of the number of its regular Professors who devote all their time to the instruction of its college classes, and in respect of the amount of its assets invested in buildings, apparatus and endowments used for the exclusive purpose of promoting instruction, and in all other respects, the petititioner has complied with the Act of Assembly as fully as is required in the granting of original charters under the same, and being further satisfied with the propriety of the application in view of all the facts, I do hereby approve the same and and order and decree that, upon the recording of the said petition, with the recommendation of the said Council and a copy of this order of Court, in the Recorder's Office of Allegheny County, the amendment prayed for therein shall be allowed and shall be deemed and taken as part of the Charter of the petitioner. And said Charter shall be amended by changing the corporate title of the petitioner to 'The University of the Holy Ghost' and by adding to Section Two (2) of said Charter the following 'And to establish maintain and conduct courses of instruction, and to confer degrees, in the sciences of law, medicine, dentistry, and pharmacy."



OUR NEW TITLE.

When the name, "The University of the Holy Ghost," was selected for the new University, the members of the Faculty were anxious to retain the distinctive title of the Religious Order (in the Catholic Church) under whose auspices and general direction the new Institution of Higher Education was to be conducted. But they were confronted at the same time with the unavoidable connection of the Institution with Athletic Sports under various forms, such as Baseball, Football, &c. It is for this reason, chiefly—namely to avoid the vulgarity and apparent profanity of associating, especially in newspaper language, the sacred name of the "Holy Ghost" with the expressions of these profane occasions and scenes, that another additional word of nomenclature was deemed advisable.

Now, it was practically impossible, or at least indelicate, to try to assume the old word "Pittsburgh," which, however, we might have rightfully laid claim to, as being part of our previous charter title. So it was natural for us to select some name that should be, at the historical point of view, representative of local traditions, and at the same time as nearly as possible equivalent in nomenclature to the former title of "Pittsburgh," while it recalled to us, as Catholics, for whose benefit, principally, this University Charter has been granted, the first establishment of the Catholic religion and of Catholic services, at the place now known to the world as Pittsburgh.

That name is "Duquesne," from the great Marquis Duquesne, French Governor of Canada, or New France, at the time, in 1754, when a first permanent establishment, in the form of a Fort, garrisoned by a regiment of soldiers, was effected by white men, at the "Fork" of the Ohio River—namely at the point where the Monongahela and Allegheny Rivers meet to form the Ohio, and to which fort was given the name of "Fort Duquesne" in honor of the Governor. This is set forth more in detail in a subsequent paper.

It is, therefore, expected that by adding the word "Duquesne" or rather by substituting it in place of the word "The," the new name of "Duquesne University of the Holy Ghost," will not only be a dignified and adequate expression and

title for a Catholic Institution of Higher Education established in Pittsburgh, and mainly for Pittsburgh citizens, but will obviate the disadvantages, abuses or inconveniences, as above described, which might result from the shorter and exclusive name of "The University of the Holy Ghost."

Letters of Endorsement.

The following letters, forwarded to the "College and University Council" in behalf of the proposed new University, will, we trust, prove interesting to all our readers. They are proof, if proof were needed, that, in entering upon this important undertaking, the Fathers of the Holy Ghost were inspired by more than a feeling of mere local advantage.

It will, no doubt, be remarked, from the perusal of the very first communication which we have the privilege of submitting, that the letter of the Venerable Archbishop of Philadelphia was written only a short time before his holy death, and was thus one of the last public acts of his apostolic career—an act worthily expressive of the deep concern which the great prelate took in all matters relating to Catholic higher education.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

November 21, 1910.

The College and University Council, Harrisburg, Pa.

Honorable Gentlemen,

I have known the Fathers of the Holy Ghost for many years. They have twelve houses in the State, among which one is an Apostolic College near Philadelphia, and another is the well known College of the Holy Ghost in the city of Pittsburgh, one of the largest Catholic Colleges of the country.

Faculty of the Pittsburgh College ask for a University Charter. I feel convinced that I and my suffragan Bishops, the Bishops of Pittsburgh, Scranton, Erie, Altoona and Harrisburg, voice the sentiments of our Catholic people, when we express the hope to see, in the near future, at least one Catholic University in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Hence it is that, Honorable Gentlemen of the College and University Council, I recommend for your most serious, liberal and impartial consideration, the just claim of our Catholic people, as presented by the Pittsburgh College, of having a Catholic University where our young men

may be free to enter and study according to the dictates of their conscience.

Respectfully yours,

† P. J. RYAN,

Archbp.

BISHOP'S HOUSE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

October 1, 1910.

College and University Council, Harrisburg, Pa.

Gentlemen:

It is not only with my full knowledge and consent that the Fathers of the Pittsburgh College are making the present application for full University privilege in the way of education, but with my most positive and earnest encouragement. Long before their demand reached its present and final stage, they had consulted me and had acted with my approval. I now endorse their appeal to the utmost of the influence which comes to me from my position as representative of nearly 500,000 Catholics.

I feel convinced that, long since, the Catholic people of this State, forming, as they do, fully one-fourth of the entire population, should have exercised their right to ask for such a privilege. I may even say it is almost, for us, a subject of reproach that with our numbers in the State and the share we take in the Corporate Life of this great community, we have not so far even one center of complete University education for our people and our families. No wonder we find such a large number of our young men leaving the State to seek elsewhere what they cannot find at home. speak particularly in view of the courses of medicine and law, the candidates for which find no opportunity of studying within this State, in the circumstances and the atmosphere which will satisfy their conscientious principles. And indeed I am bound to say that none but those who have been brought up in our Faith or who are thoroughly familiar with our intense convictions in regard to the deep principles involved in this matter can at all understand or appreciate the depth and earnestness of the feelings with which we view any direct opposition to our just claims in this question.

I feel sure that the Honorable Council of Education will give due consideration to this demand made for facilities in respect to higher education; and, in saying this, I am confident I am but voicing the sentiments and wishes of the very large body of Catholics all over the State.

But even were I to speak for those that dwell within this dioceee alone, whose entire population would amount to over one million and a half of people of all classes, is it too much to say that one school of medicine is not enough? I need scarcely add that, in endorsing this request of the Fathers of Pittsburgh College, I have followed with ever-increasing interest the development and success of their labors since they undertook the work of higher education in the diocese upwards of thirty years ago. Impressed with their zeal, resourcefulness and ability, I heartily recommend to your consideration and approval their application for a University Charter.

† REGIS CANEVIN,

Bhp. of Pittsburgh.

BISHOP'S HOUSE, SCRANTON, PA.

October 20, 1910.

College and University Council,

Gentlemen,

Permit me to say that the application of Pittsburgh College for full University privileges is worthy of your serious consideration. Many parents hesitate in sending their sons to colleges and universities because of their distrust of the teachings of the professors and because of supposed laxity of discipline therein. Naturally they would wish to send their boys to universities in which they have absolute confidence and preferably to colleges near home. For many reasons, therefore, I think that the applicants deserve to have a charter and I would respectfully urge the Honorable Council to grant to Pittsburgh College that honor and privilege.

Very truly yours,

† M. J. HOBAN,

Bishop of Scranton.

BISHOP'S HOUSE, HARRISBURG, PA.

October 17, 1910.

To the College and University Council, Harrisburg, Pa.

Gentlemen: -

In giving my hearty approval and encouragement to the application of Pittsburgh College for a University Charter, I wish to say that, in the financial aspect of the undertaking, the Board of Directors of the College may be assured that I shall co-operate with them by every means in my power.

Very sincerely,

† J. W. SHANAHAN, Bishop of Harrisburg.

BISHOP'S HOUSE, ERIE, PA.

October 7, 1910.

College and University Council, Harrisburg, Pa.

Gentlemen,

I heartily endorse the application of the Fathers of the Pittsburgh College for a Charter granting them full University privileges. I have known the work of the Pittsburgh College for many years, and its brilliant success is the best testimony to the worth and ability of its Faculty in the cause of higher education.

The Bishop of Pittsburgh in his letter of endorsement has stated very clearly the reasons why a University Charter should be granted to the Fathers of the Pittsburgh College. I most emphatically endorse these reasons, lending them whatever weight I may possess as Bishop of the Diocese of Erie with its 125,000 members. With great respect,

I am faithfully yours,

† JOHN E. FITZMAURICE,
Bishop of Erie.

BISHOP'S HOUSE, 1211 13th STREET, ALTOONA, PA.

October 17, 1910.

The College and University Council, Harrisburg, Pa.

Gentlemen:

I heartily endorse the application, of the Pittsburgh College, to your honorable Body, for a University Charter.

Many Catholic Institutions, throughout the Union, have been recognized as Universities by several of the States. It is my humble belief that if this petition be granted, the Pittsburgh College will become, in the the not-distant future, the center of an intellectual and moral life which will reflect credit on this Commonwealth. I remain

Your devoted serv't.,

† E. A. GARVEY, Bishop of Altoona.

BISHOP'S HOUSE,

1429 N. 11th STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

November 21, 1910.

The College and University Council, Harrisburg, Pa.,

Gentlemen : -

I most willingly give my endorsement to the application of the Pittsburgh College of the Holy Ghost for a University Charter. With a Catholic population of one million and a half, indeed we might claim two millions, one-fourth of the entire population of the State, we feel that we should have at least one Catholic University where our professional men would have an opportunity to be educated under religious influence.

Yours respectfully,

† E. F. PRENDERGAST, V. G.
Auxiliary Bishop of Philadelphia.

BISHOP'S RESIDENCE, WHEELING, W. VA.

October 15, 1910.

To the College and University Council, Harrisburg, Pa.

Gentlemen:

It affords me great pleasure to join my brother Bishops of Pennsylvania in their well considered and most earnest request to your honorable body, that, to Pittsburgh College, conducted by the Fathers of the Holy Ghost, may be accorded full university privileges. Although the Diocese of Wheeling is not included within the same State lines as those of the Rt. Rev. Bishops who have previously petitioned you, it is, nevertheless, much closer geographically and, if I may presume to say so, much closer in interest than some. I know from intimate experience of the good and noble work done by Pittsburgh College in the great cause of education. I know the personal worth and teaching qualifications of the faculty, and I have no hesitation in stating that an institution such as Pittsburgh College deserves well of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and richly merits a wider extension of its powers. This favor, if granted, will be the source of much gratification, not alone to the hundreds of thousands of Catholics in your State, but also to those of West Virginia and neighboring regions. This consideration will, I trust, excuse the seeming intrusion into the internal affairs of your State.

Very respectfully,

† P. J. DONAHUE Bishop of Wheeling.

BISHOP'S HOUSE, 198 E. BROAD STREET, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

October 14, 1910.

College and University Council, Harrisburg, Pa.

Gentlemen:

I sincerely hope that you will give the application of the Pittsburgh College for a University Charter favorable consideration. The institution has my most cordial approval, for I feel that it is destined to be a great benefit to all the neighboring towns and cities of the Ohio Valley. The patronage it is certain to obtain from the Catholic young men residing in that district, including a portion of the Diocese of Columbus, will no doubt be a source of strong financial support to the institution. The project has my hearty approval and good wishes.

Very respectfully,

† JAMES J. HARTLEY, Bishop of Columbus.

Resolutions of Knights of Columbus.

Pittsburgh, Pa., December 5th, 1910.

At a meeting of Chapter No. 5, representing all the Councils of the Knights of Columbus in Pittsburgh and surrounding towns, held on this day, the following resolutions were adopted:—

WHEREAS:—The College and University Council of the State of Pennsylvania has under consideration the petition of the Pittsburgh Catholic College for a University Charter;

WHEREAS:—The Knights of Columbus have already demonstrated their interest in Catholic higher education in many practical ways; the most notable being their gift, a few years ago, of Fifty Thousand Dollars to the Catholic University at Washington and their later pledge, made one year ago, to donate the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars to the same institution within two and one-half years, a large part of which has already been raised;

WHEREAS:—At the last National Convention of the Knights of Columbus held in the City of Quebec, on August 4th, 1910, a resolution was unanimously adopted, emphatically and explicitly expressing the deep interest of the Order in regard to Catholic higher education; and professing and proclaiming their devotion and loyalty to the principles of Catholic higher education, and pledging the Order and every member of the Order to advance the cause by every honorable means within their power, and pledging the entire membership to the moral and financial support of

Catholic Institutions of higher education, and directing that a Committee be appointed to diligently inquire into the best means of interesting the Catholic public in the matter of Chairs, Scholarships, Original Foundations, cost of maintenance of Catholic Institutions of higher education, all to the general end that Catholic higher education may be brought closer to the homes of the people, and that there may be, within the shortest possible time, at least one Catholic College in every Diocese and one Catholic University in every Archdiocese in the land;

Whereas:—It is a notable and well established fact in the history of the great Institutions that have risen under the auspices of the Catholic Church, that those Colleges and Universities which were founded by the Teaching Bodies, or Religious Orders of the Church, have never been known to fail for want of actual financial endowment, as measured by the test of money, and the teaching staff in our Catholic Colleges, not to speak at all of equipment, inspired as they are by motives higher than salary, represent a far larger outlay than the interest or income of a capital endowment fund of merely Two Hundred Thousand Dollars;

WHEREAS:—The population of the State of Pennsylvania, by the recent census is more than seven and one-half millions, and of Allegheny County alone more than one million, which is conservatively estimated to be at least 40 per cent. Catholic;

Whereas:—There are more than two thousand Knights of Columbus in Allegheny County, a large percentage of whom are graduates of Pittsburgh College, and upwards of Twenty Thousand Knights of Columbus in the State of Pennsylvania, who will give to the enlarged institution their support;

WHEREAS:—The Pittsburgh Catholic College, by its work in the past, has demonstrated its ability to enter a larger field, with enlarged scope and powers, and has shown the necessity of a Catholic University in Pittsburgh; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of this Chapter that a Catholic University is necessary in Pittsburgh, and that it will be amply supported by the Catholic people, and that we most earnestly request the College and University Council of the State of Pennsylvania, to grant the Charter applied for by the Pittsburgh Catholic College; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to each member of said College and University Council.

E. D. NUGENT,
President Chapter No. 5.

Letter from the State President of the Federation of the Catholic Societies.

The College and University Council, Harrisburg, Pa.

Gentlemen: -

As the President of the Federation of the Catholic Societies of the

State, I know that I voice the sentiments of the Catholics in Pennsylvania, in asking the members of the College and University Council to grant the Charter asked for by the Pittsburgh College of the Holy Ghost.

Our Organization takes an active interest in works of education. Hence on Nov. 16th, at New Orleans, La., we passed resolutions recommending Christian Education for the primary school, the High School or Academy, the College and University.

The American Federation of Catholic Societies numbers at present over three million members.

We hope to be able to help, by means of endowments and scholarships, the new University of the Holy Ghost.

The work of the Pittsburgh College has been crowned with great success. We expect still greater success when it has grown to a University. Consequently we respectfully request the members of the College and University Council to grant the just demand of the present Faculty of the College.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN T. COMES,

President.

Letter from the State President of the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

Philadelphia, Pa., December 20, 1910.

The College and University Council, Harrisburg, Pa.

Gentlemen : -

It is only within the last few weeks that the announcement of the request made by the Faculty of Pittsburgh College for a University Charter has reached the notice of the Supreme Council of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, whose President I have the honor to be at the present time for Pennsylvania, within whose jurisdiction the Order counts 35,659 members. If, therefore, the present endorsement of said request comes to you at such a late hour, I trust it will not on that account be less valuable or less effective, as a genuine expression of our feelings as a body upon this question. Indeed it is a question in which we are all deeply interested, and in recommending it to your favorable decision, I beg leave to assure you most earnestly that we look upon Pittsburgh College, in this matter, not merely at a local point of view but rather as representing the necessities and claims of all the Catholic parents throughout the State.

We are familiar with the educational work of the Fathers of the Holy Ghost Order, who are directing several of the finest, largest and most successful College and University Schools in our Mother Country, Ireland, and this familiarity with their success elsewhere, as well as with their achievements here in this State, gives us every assurance that they can be trusted with the interests of the higher education which our people are clamoring for, as citizens of this great Commonwealth. We shall ourselves do all in our power to give them every possible financial encouragement for endowment and equipment, and we have no doubt that the sacrifices of its teaching body will more than compensate a hundredfold for the absence of specific and pecuniary endowment.

Very respectfully yours,

JAMES B. SHEEHAN,

State President.

Letter from Pittsburgh-Erie Grand Commandery Knights of St. John.

December 23, 1910.

College and University Council, Harrisburg, Pa.

Gentlemen,

It is with supreme satisfaction that we have noted the application to your honorable council of the Pittsburgh College of the Holy Ghost for a University Charter. The Catholics of the State of Pennsylvania are now practically one-third of its population. Not only are they increasing in numbers and influence, but they are also prospering financially. Their great regret in the past has been, that they have been obliged to send their sons to a distance, to secure for them education along professional lines under the benign influence of a religious atmosphere and under the wholesome direction of members of their Faith.

We beg to endorse the claims of Pittsburgh College; its claims are ours, and, in granting them, you will contribute towards satisfying a long-felt want and towards supplying a much-needed institution.

We will gladly co-operate in making the new University an eminently successful educational centre.

Very respectfully yours,

P. J. FAHEY,

Grand President.

Letter from the Knights of St. George.

Pittsburgh, Pa., December 1, 1910.

The College and University Council, Harrisburg, Pa.

Gentlemen: -

As the Grand President of the Knights of St. George in Pennsylvania,

where our Society numbers 11,000 members, I willingly endorse the just demand of the Pittsburgh College of the Holy Ghost for a University Charter.

Our Catholic people believe in a religious education, even for professional studies. Our two millions of Catholics in this State ought to have at least one Catholic University.

As a Society we hope to be able to aid financially, by endowments and scholarships, the University of the Holy Ghost.

I feel certain that it would afford the members of our Society, the Knights of St. George, a Society so well and so favorably known in the entire State, great pleasure to learn that the Honorable Gentlemen of the College and University Council granted the University Charter to the Pittsburgh College. We have witnessed its excellent work during the past thirty-two years, and we would be pleased to see it extend the sphere of its usefulness.

JOSEPH H. REIMAN,

Grand President.

Letter from the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association.

Pittsburgh, Pa., December 20, 1910.

Pres. of the College and Univ. Council, Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Sir:

As President and Secretary of one of the largest Catholic Associations, with a membership of over sixteen thousand in this State, we cheerfully endorse the petition of the Pittsburgh College for a University Charter.

For the thirty years that this College has been in existence in Pittsburgh, we do not hesitate to state that no other Institution of Western Pennsylvania has done more for the spread of true Christianity.

As an Association, we intend to help the new University financially, by endowments and Scholarships to the best of our ability and as means permit.

We feel that the Catholic people of Pennsylvania would be much disappointed did the Honorable Gentlemen of the College and University Council fail to grant what we consider the justice due the Pittsburgh College of the Holy Ghost.

Yours respectfully,

M. J. MAXWELL,
Grand President.

J. W. SULLIVAN,
Grand Secretary

Letter from the Mayor of Pittsburgh.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

The College and University Council, Harrisburg, Pa.

Gentlemen : -

I beg to say a word in support of the application of the Pittsburgh College of the Holy Ghost for a Charter granting it the rights and privileges of a university under the name of the University of the Holy Ghost. This college has carried on a great work in this city in the cause of education for a period of over thirty years. The officers and faculty are well known to me as men of the highest repute in their professions and of eminent personal character. It is needless for me to add that the constituency of a Roman Catholic institution of higher learning in this State is very large and that the granting of their petition would be of advantage to the State.

Very respectfully,

WM. A. MAGEE, Mayor.

It is with reluctance that we bid farewell to the "Pittsburgh College Bulletin," which has rounded out an honorable existence of seventeen volumes—almost completed. We would have wished to make the enumeration of our new "Monthly" continuous with that of its venerable predecessor, but we must bow to the exigencies of the postal regulations. Hence the present Number of the "Duquesne Monthly" will be Vol. I, No. 1.

We had prepared for this issue a brief history of the Pittsburgh College from its establishment in 1878 down to the present day. But, to our great regret, the exigencies of space oblige us to reserve it for another number. Just now, however, it is sufficient to say that the history of those thirty-three years is a record of strenuous, faithful, and self-sacrificing work in the interests of Catholic education, which will ever be an inspiration for future generations. Its rapid and yet solid progress has been such as to justify its development into what it has now legally become—Duquesne University of the Holy Ghost.

DUQUESNE MONTHLY.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

J. J. HAWKS, '11.

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ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION.

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EDITORIAL.

"Duquesne University of the Holy Ghost" is now an accomplished fact. The announcement thereof has, no doubt, come to many persons in the nature of a surprise. But it will not be so for those who have followed closely and sympathetically the career of its parent institution, the "Pittsburgh College," nor has it been an unexpected outcome for those who have watched with interest the remarkable and consistent growth of Catholicity within this great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as well as the corresponding demand for such opportunities, in the line of education, as the existence of the new University offers.

In spite of its apparent handicap, in the way of material and financial endowment, there are many circumstances that bespeak success for the youthful institution, which thus starts out, in its larger field, under favorable auspices.

The hearty and spontaneous endorsement which, at the very outset, the application for a university charter secured from the episcopate of the State, was in itself alone the most striking guarantee that such application was eminently proper and of a character to contribute to the good of the entire Catholic body within the State. No one can read those letters of so many illustrious and learned Bishops, without feeling that the demand for higher educational facilities responded fully to the unanimous wish of the Catholic hierarchy. That the good work faithfully accomplished during thirty years by the sacrifice of its faculty has succeeded thoroughly in overcoming the fatal apathy entertained and manifested for so long a time, even by Catholic parents, to a genuine Christian education—has at length been acknowledged. The significance of its achievement has reached even the mass of the Catholic people, as represented by their splendid and active Societies, whose encouraging words. embodied in their letters to the "Council," give every assurance of practical sympathy and efficient co-operation. No undertaking thus unanimously and emphatically sustained can fail to meet with a successful issue. And when the members of the Faculty of the new University inaugurate their all-important work, they will feel added strength in their purpose, and a further stimulus to its accomplishment, from the consciousness that they represent, in the fullest sense of the word, a large and earnest part of the population of the State.

There should be, correspondingly, a deep feeling of satisfaction, on the part of these leaders and spokesmen of the people who have endorsed this application, from the fact that the permanent character of the Teaching Order to which the destinies of the new University are entrusted, implying as it does that unbroken continuity and that wonderful spirit of sacrifice which no pecuniary outlay can create, constitutes the best guarantee which could be expected or demanded.



"Duquesne University of the Holy Ghost" is an inspiring title. Coupled with such a centre of material industry as the great metropolis of Western Pennsylvania, it is all the more sacredly suggestive. A real university's appearing on the social horizon was always a matter of moment. Much that was good had to precede it, much that was better might be expected to follow. History lingers over the sites of great schools, when it hardly glances at the places where kingdoms rose and fell. Teaching mankind is more than a political function.

The Church's connection with universities is of early and late experience. It may be regarded as necessary; for—speaking morally, as well as etymologically—what is not Catholic will not be universal. If science is to be spread in every direction, unrestricted in kind and time and place, there needs for its handling an uncurtailed, undying power. Only in qualified sense can any agglomeration of human elements he styled an organ of universal instruction. The number of ways in which many so-called universities fall short of universality, offers sad comment on men's divisions and deceptions. Not that everything knowable need be on the ratio studiorum of even the highest institution; but all the great founts of knowledge, heavenly as well as earthly, should there be plainly open and transparently unsullied. To teach but some branches and teach them mostly from defective viewpoints, is not to merit the name of university.

That a college of approved reliability should take a broader and higher standing, is pleasant news to all its friends, most pleasant to those who know best the sterling character of its teaching. It was good to see the zealous school fitting so many young minds and hearts for the individual struggle; it is better to see it rise to bear before the world its own authoritative witness. As a university, it has to be heard; as a Catholic university, it has to be worthy of its mission—and its title.

Be it allowed to recall that the Holy Ghost was sent to teach all truth. His name on the new University is a sign. May it potently influence thought and effort. When education itself is less an advocacy of the true than a race for the lucrative, there is opportuneness in the chartering of a trustworthy institute. Loyalty to truth will certainly characterize the University of the Holy Ghost; and next to its culture of genuine science, must necessarily be found its vigilant rejection of current rank absurdities falsi nominis scientiae.

G. L.

FORT DUQUESNE.

The Marquis Duquesne was Governor of "New France" (Canada) at the time, 1750, when the "Ohio Company" was formed by a number of gentlemen of Virginia, among them being Lawrence Washington, the grandfather of our immortal George Washington-to whom the British Parliament granted six hundred thousand acres of land on the Ohio River, for the puopose of trading with the Indians. In the meantime the French had conceived and, in part, carried out their plan of a chain of forts to connect ther more recent settlements of the Mississippi with their earlier ones on the St. Lawrence, and, their jealousy being aroused by the creation of this new Trading Company, the Governor, Duquesne, complained to the authorities of New York and Pennsylvania, threatening to seize their traders if they did not quit this territory along the Ohio River. The trade, however, went on as before, and the French carried out their threat, burning the villages of an Indian tribe which refused submission, and seizing the English traders and their merchandise; and, the following year, the number and importance of the French forts was increased.

Robert Dinwiddie, at that time Royal Governor of Virginia, alarmed at those violent proceedings, purchased from the Indians living along the Monongahela River permission to build a fort on the Junction of that river with the Allegheny, and determined to send George Washington as a trusty messenger to the French Commandant at Venango (north of Pittsburgh) to require explanation and the release of the captured traders. Washington was well received and treated by St. Pierre, the French Commandant and his officers, from whom, however, he learned that they were resolved upon occupying the whole country along the Ohio and its tributaries. On his way back to Virginia, Washington, with all the instincts of a soldier, as well as of a land surveyor, was struck by the many advantages offered, at a military and trading point of view, by the location of the little "fort" which the English were building at the "Fork," where Pittsburgh now stands. But before the Governor could send thither, under the command of the same young Colonel Washington, a Regiment of 600 men whom he had hastily equipped,

the French drove the Virginians from the fort and completed it themselves, giving to it the name of Fort Duquesne, in honor of their Governor. This was in April, 1754. From this time and during the disastrous campaign of General Braddock (1755) as well as during the subsequent campaigns extending from the Ohio to the St. Lawrence, which were especially aimed at the reduction of the principal French forts, until the year 1758, the point of land at the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers, remained in the hands of the French, who had, in the meantime, established therein a considerable garrison, and introduced the first religious services ever held at this place—namely those of the Catholic Church, by the means of some priests of the Recollect Order of Religious.

It was only on the 24th day of November that the French garrison, already enfeebled by privations, although they had repulsed the attack of Major Grant, and finding that they would not be able to resist the approach of General John Forbes, who was marching against them with seven thousand men, evacuated the fort to which they set fire, and retired down the Ohio River. Next day, November 25th, 1758, the English troops, including the Pennsylvanian Volunteers, and the Virginian levies under Washington, entered the Fort, which was found to be a pile of ruins. They immediately erected new works on the site of Duquesne, the name of which was changed to Fort Pitt, afterwards Pittsburgh.

So that, originally, the first name given to this locality, as a place of habitation by civilized people was Fort Duquesne—in honor of a distinguished personage belonging to the Catholic Church—and thus the name "Duquesne" is forever, historically, connected with the site of Pittsburgh, as a place of importance and of future greatness.



The Beginnings of Catholic Higher Education in Pittsburgh.

By REV. A. A. LAMBING, LL. D.

Owing to the imperfect organization of the Church among us, our limited Catholic population, and lack of resources, no attempt could be made to found an institution of higher education for Catholic youth, before the erection of the Diocese of Pittsburgh, in 1843. But on the arrival of its first bishop from Europe, at the end of that year, with a number of Sisters of Mercy whom he had secured in Ireland to continue and develop the work of the elementary training and higher education of girls, he turned his attention also to the better training of the boys and To this end he opened an academy in Septemthe young men. ber, 1844, under the presidency of Rev. Tobias Mullen, just ordained, and later Bishop of Erie, who presided over it until the arrival of a foundation of the Brothers of the Presentation, who reached Pittsburgh about a year later, to take charge of the boys' schools, when the academy was also placed under their direction. They continued to conduct it until the death of two of their number and other adverse circumstances seemed to convince them that the time had not yet come for the permanent foundation of their congregation among us. This was in 1849. Later several private academies were opened at different times. but they met with only limited success, although a few of the older priests, natives of Pittsburgh, and now long gone to their reward, received a part of their classic training in these humble seats of learning. No further attempt was made under diocesan auspices, of which our religious annals have preserved any record, until 1864; but it was short lived, and all we know of it was the simple fact of its opening.

At length Bishop Domenec took the matter in hand, and a day college was opened in 1873 for the higher education of the constantly increasing number of boys and young men who could not afford to go away to college, or whose parents preferred to keep them under their own immediate supervision. It took the name of "The Catholic Institute," and was placed under the presidency of Rev. James J. McTighe, and it was confidently

expected that, with the increasing numbers and financial ability of our Catholic population, such a spirit of Christian generosity would be awakened as would insure the success of so useful and necessary an institution. Rooms were secured in the National Bank of Commerce Building at the corner of Sixth Avenue and Wood Street, and Prof. Delahanty was appointed principal. But it soon became apparent that the anticipated support was not to be relied on, and those at the head of the Institute were hampered in their efforts in a most discouraging manner, despite their earnest and self-sacrificing zeal.

In order to establish the Institute, if possible, on a firm basis, Bishop Tuigg, who was now at the head of the diocese, called a meeting of the clergy and leading laymen of the city and vicinity early in July, 1876, to discuss the matter and adopt such measures as might insure success. It was fairly well attended and an organization was effected which took the name of "The Catholic Institute Society." The writer of these pages was not present at that meeting, but his connection with the Institute began soon after, and for that reason he has noted down in his daily journal all the points of information presented in this part of the Institution's history. Under date of July 15, 1876, it is stated, that "there was a meeting of the Catholic Institute Society, though not so well attended as the last, and an election of officers was held at which Mr. George Bannantine was chosen president, Rev. D. Kearney, treasurer, and James B. Dodge, secretary. A board of six, in addition to these, was also elected. according to the constitution then read and adopted, of whom four were laymen, the other two being Father McTighe and myself." The laymen were James Weldon, Louis Glesenkamp, James G. Lauer, and A. F. Keating. The journal continues: "August 17. There was a meeting of the board of The Catholic Institute Society at which the Bishop was present, and spoke of his appointment of Rev. M. J. Mitchell, as head and business manager of the Institute, Prof. Delahanty having withdrawn before this time, and Prof. John B. Arnold having replaced him.

"The action of the bishop was not well received by the board, who felt that they should have been consulted before such an appointment was made." From that time their interest in the Institute began to slacken still further, with the exception of two

or three members, and the journal notes, under date of December 28, that a meeting of the Board was called, but there was no quorum. Another meeting was called for January 3, 1877, at which the condition of the Institute was considered in all its bearings, and resolutions were passed to make a further effort to collect the large amount of tuition still unpaid, and to awaken, if possible, greater interest among both the clergy and laity in its behalf. But little of practical importance resulted from these efforts; so true it is that the world does not move by talk, but by putting your shoulder to the wheel, and pushing in good earnest. The number of students had by this time dwindled to about 65.

During all these months the writer had attended the meetings of the board, and had visited the Institute very frequently and taken an interest in its affairs; but the continued supineness of those who had undertaken its management, rendered its continued existence daily more precarious, so that it was feared that the rooms occupied by the students would soon have to be given up. One of the board with the writer, however, succeeded in securing them for another session; and at the end of February the Bishop called on the latter, and begged him to take full control of the Institute and manage its affairs as best he could, with such assistance as he might be able to secure from the board or from any other source. He did so, and from that time visited it daily, taught Christian Doctrine and occasionally certain other branches, and did all he could to keep it on its feet. It managed to drag out its existence to the end of the session; but it was only too evident that its career must soon come to a close. Still another meeting was held in the middle of August, and an effort was made to continue it, the writer remaining at its head. must be admitted that, together with the other difficulties with which it had to contend, there were certain matters connected with our local religious history in those days, which seriously interfered with the harmony that should have prevailed, and which were not without a sinister influence on many things Catholic.

At length the Fathers of the Holy Ghost, then as now, in charge of St. Mary's congregation, Sharpsburg, began, with the encouragement of the Bishop, to entertain the idea of opening a day college in Pittsburgh; and one of their number, Rev.

Joseph Graff, called on the writer in the spring or early summer of 1878—the date has not been recorded—to talk the matter over, and ascertain what he thought of its feasibility, etc. The Bishop had spoken in very flattering terms of the success that such a college under the direction of a religious community would be certain to meet with from its very foundation, assuring the fathers that it would have an attendance of six hundred students in a very short time. Both Father Graff and the head of the late Institute were convinced that this was altogether too sanguine a view of the matter. That Pittsburgh was a good field for such an undertaking in the hands of a religious community was beyond doubt; that it would have to struggle for a time, and perhaps for a considerable time, against difficulties appeared equally certain; but that it must succeed in the end was the conviction of the writer—a view that has proved to have been prophetic. With this the precarious existence of The Catholic Institute came to an end, and with it the connection of its late head with the active prosecution of the work of Catholic higher education, though not his interest in it. But

"Per varios casus, per tot discrimina rerum,"

these humble and discouraging beginnings have resulted in the founding of the Pittsburgh College of the Holy Ghost, and its recent development into the Duquesne University of the Holy Ghost.



There is a remarkable coincidence in the fact that, at the very moment when the Knights of Columbus, assembled in their National Convention at Quebec, in August, 1910, were unanimously adopting the resolution advocating the establishment of a Catholic University in every Archdiocese, &c., and others of similar import in reference to the practical and immediate furtherance of Catholic higher education, the Faculty of Pittsburgh College, all unconscious of such a resolution or even of such a discussion, should be strenuously and persistently claiming, from such an unsympathetic body as the State University Council of Pennsylvania, the right to establish the first institution of the kind within this Archdiocese!

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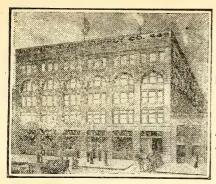
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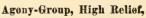
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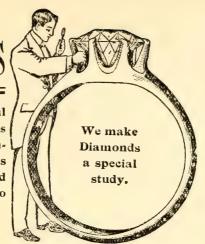
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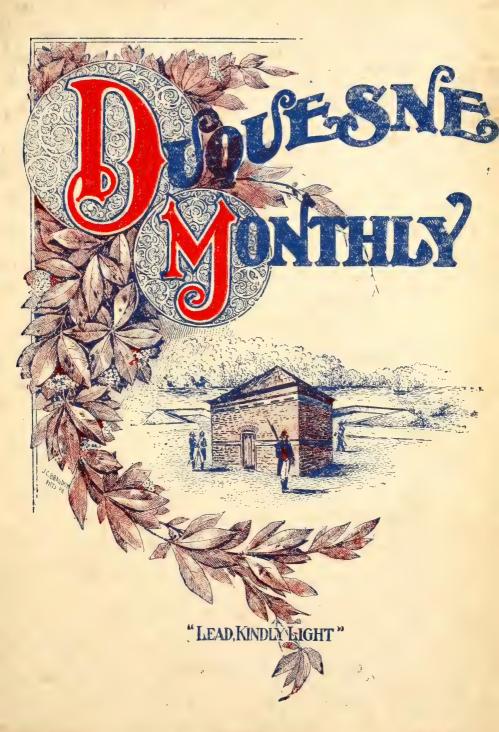
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Vol. XVIII JUNE, 1911 No. 2



		PAGE
History of Pittsburgh College,	•	273
The Red and Blue Forever,		276
The Philosophy of Higher Education, .		277
Culture, the Fruit of Higher Education,		281
Higher Education in the Professions, .		283
Editorial:		
The Catalogue of Books by Catholic		
Authors in the Carnegie Library,		286
After Graduation,		. 288
Commencement Exercises,		290
Athletics,	۴,	. 303
Exchanges,		307

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Vol. XVIII.

Pittsburgh, Pa., June, 1911.

No. 2.

History of Pittsburgh College.

The founder of Pittsburgh College was the late Very Rev. Joseph Strub, C. S. Sp., who was the first Provincial of the Holy Ghost Order in the United States. It was in the year 1878, while he was still rector of St. Mary's Church, Sharpsburg, that he consented, at the pressing invitation of the late Right Rev. Bishop Domenec, to open a school in which the members of his order. aided by competent laymen, would give instruction in the classical, scientific and commercial branches, combined with sound religious training. After various attempts to secure a suitable structure in some central location, it was decided to select the spacious building of Smith's tailoring establishment, located on the corner of Wylie Avenue and Federal Street. Accordingly, in spite of the very brief space of time remaining before the beginning of the school session, and in spite of the great lack of accommodation for both pupils and professors, the new college opened its doors for the admission of students on October 1, 1878.

Its early vicissitudes did not tend to encourage the promoters, to whose appeal only forty students at first responded. But, under the earnest and energetic directions of the first President, the late Rev. W. P. Power, who arrived from the Island of Trinidad on January 15, 1879, and soon gathered about him a splendid corps of teachers, the scholars made such manifest progress that at the first commencement exercises, held in the Fifth Avenue Lyceum, on June 30th, after a severe public examination, the Right Rev. Bishop Domenec sounded the praises of the new

Catholic College, and the daily papers expressed the highest appreciation of the work done during the first academic year. It was no wonder, then, that at the re-opening in the following September, one hundred and twenty-four students presented themselves for registration, and that, in June, 1882, the faculty of the new institution felt sufficiently encouraged to ask for a charter, by which it was henceforth incorporated under the title of "The Pittsburgh Catholic College of the Holy Ghost," with power to confer the usual college degrees.

But with the encouragement given to its efforts and the approval bestowed upon its methods, as well as with such acknowledgment paid to its success, the faculty could not but feel incited to erect a larger building that should be worthy of the growing city and its splendid Catholic population. view the present handsome and costly structure was built on one of the most central and commanding sites within the whole sphere of Allegheny County, at the extreme point of the high bluff overlooking the entire city, as well as the waters of the Monongahela river where they join those of the Allegheny river to form the Ohio. Words can scarcely describe the enthusiasm that characterized the ceremony of the corner-stone laying of the new building, which was performed on Sunday, April 20, 1884, by the late Right Rev. Bishop Phelan, then Vicar General of the Diocese. A vast concourse of 30,000 persons had assembled to honor the occasion by their presence, and to listen to the eloquent words of the great English orator, Monsignor Capel. At the close of his address they had the satisfaction of receiving through him a special blessing cabled that very day by His Holiness, Pope Leo XIII, for all those who assisted at the cere-More impressive still was the solemn dedication of the new college building, which took place the following year, on May 3rd, and at which all the Catholic societies of Western Pennsylvania, headed by as many bands, were represented.

Soon after this auspicious opening, however, the College sustained its first important loss in the departure for other fields of labor of its lamented President, the late Rev. W. P. Power. The office of President was then entrusted to the Very Rev. Father John Wilms, at present Director-General of the Holy Childhood for the United States, who gave to his important charge all the

energy, the ability and the organizing capacity for which he has ever been so well known. He in turn was succeeded in 1886 by the Very Rev. John T. Murphy, C. S. Sp., who, after graduating with high honors at Blackrock University college, Dublin, and directing successfully the Great Catholic institutions of St. Mary's College, Trinidad, and Rockwell College, Ireland, came across the Atlantic to assume charge of the Pittsburgh College, out of which, still in its infancy, he was destined during the thirteen years of his brilliant incumbency, to make one of the leading Catholic establishments in the United States. He gave a new impulse to the study of the sciences; he supplemented the Commercial Course with an ideal business course, where theory and practice go hand in hand, as well as with a broader course in English; he raised the standard and widened the curriculum of the classical department; he founded and organized debating societies, literary societies and religious sodalities which form such an important element in the training imparted to the student body. At much expense, and not a little diplomacy, the old, unsightly grounds were changed and enlarged into the present spacious campus, which, with its large number of handball courts and roomy gymnasium, affords abundant opportunity and facility for every species of games and college sports. February, 1895, the new Chapel was dedicated by the Right Rev. Bishop Phelan, on which occasion Right Rev. Bishop Donahue, of Wheeling, delivered the discourse. With the installation of a grand organ, the placing of the relics of the boy-martyr St. Romulus, beneath the high altar, the erection of a series of memorial Gothic windows, little was left by Father Murphy to be done by his successor except its enlargement, which has since been accomplished on an extended and expensive scale.

Very Rev. Father Murphy was succeeded in June, 1899, by the present eminent and distinguished President, Very Rev. Martin A. Hehir, C. S. Sp., who is so well known throughout the United States for his untiring energy and painstaking zeal in all questions of Catholic education, that no one could be surprised to find him chosen by the representatives of the Catholic Colleges as their President, and at the same time selected by the Right Rev. Bishop as a member of the Executive Board supervising the parochial schools. During his administration the College has

become more widely known and respected, the faculty has been considerably enlarged, the students have increased two-fold, and their interest in class work has been notably intensified. His intense and practical interest in the moral, intellectual and physical training of the scholars confided to his direction has met with that success which such enlightened zeal eminently merits. His thorough knowledge of college work, his systematic and progressive methods have resulted not only in bringing the College to its present successful standing, but in eliciting for it, on the part of the Episcopate, the clergy and the Catholic bodies of Pennsylvania, an earnest appeal that to the Pittsburgh College of the Holy Ghost should be entrusted the honor of becoming, in the hour of need, the first Catholic University of the State.



The Red and Blue Forever!

Raise high your voices cheering,
The echoes waking—
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Our emblem making.

The Red and Blue together We'll proudly cherish, In fair or stormy weather, They ne'er will perish.

Salute, salute the banner! We'll keep it flying In majesty and honor, All storms defying.

Hurrah, hurrah for "D. U.,"
That name we're singing,
With loyal hearts we greet you,
Brave mem'ries bringing!

Raise high your voices cheering, The echoes waking, The colors proudly wearing, Our emblem Making!

The red and blue together We'll fondly cherish; In fair or stormy weather They ne'er will perish!

TRIO

Hail, Hail! now and ever shall the Red and Blue remind us
Of what, long as life may linger, to our School we owe!
Hail, Hail! now and ever shall those mem'ries fondly bind us,
Through life's path of duty faithful, through life's weal or woe!

FINALE

Once more your voices raising, Your pennant flinging, Your Alma Mater praising, "Duquesne" keep singing!

Those ties we ne'er shall sever,
But proud we'll honor
The Red and Blue forever,
Our grand old banner—Hurrah! Hurrah!

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The Philosophy of Higher Education.

You all remember the poet's exclamation, "What a piece of work is man! how noble in reason! in apprehension how like a god!"

What words could better express the innate and universal conviction that man by his mind alone transcends almost to an infinite degree the level of all inferior creation?

It is the mind that makes the impassable abyss between the highest animal and the humblest man. It is the mind that from within gives even to the outward countenance the stamp of divinity. It is thus that knowledge is power—that science is the appanage of man.

Science! that word of magic meaning, the talisman of progress, the shrine at which humanity worships.

What is it either in its simple form, or in its highest expression, wisdom?

It is, the schoolmen tell us in their profound terminology, the knowledge of a thing by its causes.

Ask the artist what is the science of photography, and he will describe to you the origin and the laws of light—light in its efficient cause, the sun; light in its own operations and effects upon the sensitive plate or paper—light in all its various phases of decomposition.

So it is with the science of the soul itself—psychology. It implies the knowledge of its origin—of its internal essence—of its operation—of its end—in a word, of its causes.

Now when we rise above the causes and natures of ordinary individual things, and examine into the great, broad, universal causes of all things affecting man or relating in any way to man; when we attain the knowledge of the higher principles that are connected with the origin and end of man and of all creation, then we rise to the perfect science—to the philosophy of things.

It is in this sense we speak of the philosophy of history, the philosophy of religion. It is for this reason that philosophy necessarily comprises the various treatises that relate to man, the world, and God. Thus it is that philosophy implies a most fundamental study, and a most comprehensive knowledge.

But you cannot have a real thorough, fundamental science of anything, or any class of things, in any way affecting man, without a correct knowledge of man himself in his origin and his end, without a correct knowledge of the world and created nature, and without a correct estimate of the Creator Himself.

If, therefore, we want to know or analyze the real, inward, genuine meaning and character of education we must not fail to go to the bottom of all those things. Under this light, education

will take on a higher and a nobler respect than the mere accumulation of facts and figures, or even of principles.

It will imply a correct and definite knowledge not only of man's origin, nature and destiny, but even of his relations to the surrounding world, to his fellowmen, and to his Creator. these things comprise the cycle of the causes within which humanity is bound. Can we, therefore, ignore in all this matter of education-can we ignore the purposes for which such a thing as education has been instituted and evolved? If this be the case how can it be possible to make true education be consistent with the view that man is a mere accidental atom of the universe? or with the view that would degrade his origin and suppress his spirituality? Shall we go to all this trouble, shall we collect into one vast arena the immortal works of centuries past, shall we preserve and perpetuate the monuments of departed genius for a wretched being that is dissipated, at death, like a whiff of smoke into mere nothingness? Shall all this study, and all this exertion, and all this striving after the solution of problems and mysteries, shall all this be for a base animal that has no higher destinies than the brute, or the plant, or the running water?

No, those higher things—those necessary relations by which man is linked inevitably at the beginning of this life and at its close to other beings, cannot be ignored nor suppressed.

And it is precisely to fit him for his noble part in this wondrous and lasting scheme of creation that man must advance through the progressive stages of education.

Of what use to him ultimately would be the detailed knowledge of physics or chemistry if he were not taught, by some higher science, the true relation of the material things to the things of the mind; and by putting the intellectual man over the material, to place the hereditary and sovereign prince of the body in his proper dominion.

It is true that we are inclined to cling to the things that surround us because their real value is not yet appreciated. And it is no wonder that we grow selfish as long as we leave beyond the range of our comprehension and of our sympathies, that consideration for our fellowmen, that respect for our neighbor's rights, which can be inspired only by what is known as higher education in the broad, deep, and noble sense. No mere in-

struction, no matter how extensive; nor the mere increase of information no matter how vast; nor the mere reading of books, however voluminous, can ever make up the sum of genuine education as long as they ignore the higher and ultimate aims of human life.

"Education" says the great orator and statesman, Burke, "is not the reading of a parcel of books, but is restraint and discipline—examples of virtue and of justice: these are what make the education of the world."

"You do not educate a man by telling him what he knew not, but by making him what he was not."

And says the illustrious Ruskin, "A man is not educated in any sense whatever because he can read Latin, or write English, or can behave himself in a drawing room; but he is only educated if he is happy, busy, beneficent, and effective in the world."

And if we speak not of one man alone, but of a whole people, and of the nation, and of public education, we must also have in view the destiny of a people as a whole; we must not forget that peoples also like individuals have high aims and purposes and destinies, and that only which will elevate public ideals above the vulgar level of mere everyday utility, can be fittingly called public education, education of the people, of the masses.

To educate the public, is to bring the public to venerate the things of the mind more than the things of the body—to make them look beyond the narrow compass of venal ambitions and pursuits. But to accomplish this, we must have leading men—men who will go forth from college halls and college atmosphere, go into the world with their great Godlike love of fellowmen at heart, and spread among the people longing to learn, the broad, liberal, impersonal truths they have received from the hard but elevating discipline of higher education.

B. J. McKenna, '11.



Culture, the Fruit of Higher Education.

In determining the effects and fruits of education, whose philosophy has been explained by one of my colleagues, we must, as you will easily understand, take into account the entire nature and destiny of man—or better still we must look to those higher and nobler elements of humanity. We must recognize, as the poet has so happily said, that

"The aids to noble life lie all within."

Thus the bounds of education are but the bounds of human nature itself, and its limits, in the way of progress, are to be marked only by the capacities of the soul—whose range is infinite in its possible extent. The soul of man is like that mystic alchemy that in the minds of the ancient scholars could change the merest dust into the purest gold—it could transform any of the common things to which it reaches out, but in this transformation, there will always be kept in view the destinies, the purposes of man's everlasting life, as well as of his brief and temporary pilgrimage.

If all this be not accepted or recognized, then education can be but a superficial gathering of facts and theories as transitory as the dust itself from which man's body originates.

Therefore as the first fruit of education, we must hail the attainment of imperishable truth, which for man will be the ground rock of all his progress, as well as chief contributing element to his enjoyment of life.

"It is a pleasure" says the great philosopher, Lord Bacon, "to stand on the shore and to see ships tost upon the sea; it is a pleasure to stand in the window of a castle, and to see a battle and the adventures thereof below. But no pleasure is comparable to the standing upon the vantage ground of truth, and to see the errors and wanderings and mists and tempests in the vale below." But alas! to judge by the signs of the times, to judge from our daily experience, there is a great and fatal deficiency in what is called modern public education, to the detriment of those higher purposes. What is lacking is not docility, for a people may be indocile and yet love learning and may teach themselves. Nor is it school codes, nor acts of Assembly—acts of Congress or of Parliament that can remedy this deficiency, that can make

a people intelligent, industrious and moral, in other words highly civilized. It would be just as easy to expect that a people could be made sober by an act of Assembly or of Parliament.

What, therefore, is this fatal something that is lacking, whose absence is so visible, whose privation produces for a people or a country what neglect on the farmer's part produces for the field,—blight, dearth and sterility? What is this fatal deficiency? It is the deficiency of culture.

Culture is the making of the perfect man. It is the state of intellectual refinement. "It constitutes man a dweller in a world where mere utility has no place. It gives him high thoughts of himself and thereby exalts his aims and heightens his standards of conduct." Culture makes a true gentleman, whom Newman defines as one "who never inflicts pain; one who carefully avoids whatever may cause a jolt or jar in the minds of those with whom he is cast."

The intellect must have an excellence of its own, for there is nothing which has not its specific good. The word education could not be used of intellectual culture, had not the intellect an end of its own. To cultivate the intellect is an end distinct and sufficient in itself. It is more than that, it is an enlargement or illumination of the faculties. "The power of viewing many things at once as one whole; of referring them severally to their true place in the universal system; of understanding their respective values, and determining their mutual dependence, is the true enlargement of the mind." Education is the stepping stone to a cultured intellect. The intellect has as its "beau ideal" the calm and accurate and clear vision and comprehension of all things. The cultivated mind is smitten with a love of internal and spiritual beauty. It is intent upon viewing things as they really and truly exist. "It looks through marble walls and gaudy liveries and smoke of factories, and will not rest content until it discovers what beauty and truth, if any, are hidden under these shows."

Of no less importance in the career of every man is the culture of science. The study of natural science should become a part of higher education. Of the greatest purport especially is the science bearing on the laws of life. How much would it add

to the national and social happiness if in the daily life of man his scientific knowledge were called into play?

Modern culture demands that we choose such studies as may properly receive the allegiance of a manly and elevated mind. It embraces the cultivation of classical literature, reading of vital current events, traveling, hearing talented orators and meeting talented people.

Be a man of the world if you must; interest yourself in the things of the world. Be a credit to yourself and show by your refined actions and words that you are what you ought to be—a gentleman.

Let us therefore rise above the level of mere material ends and ideals. Let us improve ourselves and our faculties, so that by calm and enlightened habits of thought, by more delicate refinement of character, we may acquire a humane and merciful spirit. But this is not enough—this would make virtue the result of refined taste. We must not be content with pagan principles. We must accept and apply those nobler Christian principles which true education teaches—and thus ennobled by moral earnestness, reposing on religious faith, the cultured man will be the living and concrete ideal of a fully developed humanity.

H. J. GELM, '11.



Higher Education in the Professions.

Utility is the slogan of modern times. It is for the great multitude of men the standard of values in every field of human endeavor and activity. If it was not exclusively the utility of the selfish kind—if it meant, in major part, the utility of others, the utility of the human race in general, or the utility of the community, there might be less room for criticism or complaint. But unfortunately this does not appear to be the case. To-day men of even high standing in every walk of life will measure success by what brings wealth or power to the individual—men who are prosperous will infer another's worth from what he possesses, rather than from what he is—men who

are experts in any profession will value their professional ability chiefly for its power to command extensive fees.

The utility even of others is made an instrument and a means, not an end. And thus the quest of self-indulgence, the gratification of pride and greed, have become the secret if not explicit aim even of those careers that have been created out of the instinct which prompts one man to attain the knowledge that will make him useful to his fellowmen. Hence the perversion of those noble professions and callings which are based on utility. Viewed in that narrow, selfish and mechanical sense, they do not contribute either to the happiness and worth of the individual nor to the ultimate progress of society. Those who enter a profession with such mercenary views and with such paltry ideals—even when by some technical means or skill they attain a transitory success, are not the men to whom posterity will erect monuments as a lasting testimonial of their bene-"They have lost the secret and art of leading a worthy and a happy life, because they have not been willing or able to believe that souls live by faith, hope, love and imagination, in the light of high ideals, and in the glow and warmth of selfdevotion to what is forever true and good and fair." No wonder there is a lack of real religion and morality, because the only worship that is encouraged is that of vulgar and superficial success.

But give me the man who is not merely learned in the precise principles of his profession and skilful in their application, but who lives and moves and works from an inward principle, and from a noble purpose, who has the genuine desire and pre-occupation to make other men live longer or happier or more secure,—and you give me the professional man who has transcendent worth. Such a man cannot fail to succeed in the fullest sense of the word. Such a one has made the heaping up of knowledge, the increase of intellectual ability and the acquisition even of technical ability, only the instruments to the better service of his fellowmen. But how could he translate in his professional life this divine impulse of duty, and this fidelity to the old principles asserting religion, conduct, and character to be the aim and end of life, were it not that in his personal education and training there was something more than mere instruction, something more than a drilling of the mind?

There necessarily was higher education in the true sense. There was a training of the inner man, of his character and of his heart, to make him feel that his fellowman is more than body, and more than a human machine. There was evidently the influence of a liberal education.

Now a liberal education is not so much knowledge as it is a preparation for knowledge. It is discipline of mind and character. It opens higher worlds than those the senses reveal. A liberal education does for the mind what wholesome food and healthful exercise will do for the body—it gives vigor, energy, endurance, ease and grace. It gives high ideals of private and civic conduct and above all it makes a man.

"A man with a liberal education will be a thoroughly informed lawyer or physician, but he will also be an accomplished man, whose speech and behavior will help to refine and exalt the society in which he moves. He will hold his opinions with firmness and he will express them with ease and grace. His principles will be pure, his sympathies large and his religion unfeigned."

In what walk of life is there greater need of men with a liberal education than in the professions?

How can the lawyer attain to eminence in his profession, or to genuine success in his pleadings, if he is not also a scholar, if he does not bring to the technical knowledge of the law that breadth of outlook, that depth of insight into human nature and that confidence which thorough culture can confer.

Even the orator must first of all be a good man, a man of honor and probity, a man that can look with fearlessness into the eyes of his audience, a man of sympathy for human conditions, if he hopes to be truly eloquent and effective.

Therefore, the knowledge even of many things does not of itself determine greatness or character. It gives no assurance of those qualities that make the mind vigorous and broad, the soul tolerant and sympathetic. Without the higher culture that comprises a moral and religious training there cannot be engendered in the professions that sense of absolute justice, of warm human sympathy, of high-minded benevolence, of reverence for human life, that will justify the existence and the exercise of these professions.

GEORGE P. ANGEL, '11.

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EDITORIAL.

The Catalogue of Books by Catholic Authors in the Carnegie Library.

The unsolicited testimonials as to its merits and its increasing local popularity attest the value and usefulness of the recently published classified and annotated catalogue, prepared by one of our graduates, of the books by Catholic authors in the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. The book substantially refutes the vulgar belief that the institution is unfavorable to its Catholic patrons,

for the catalogue is precisely for the purpose of aiding Catholics in the choice of their literature. It is an inexpensive volume and, though durably bound, is not cumbersome. Philosophy, religion, canon law, sociology, education, science, fine arts, music, literature, description and travel, history, biography, bibliography, fiction, periodicals and juvenile books are represented in the various lists. Each author is found in alphabetical place.

Nor is the author index the only commendable feature of the catalogue, for the accurate and impartial annotations to the respective listed works greatly add to its efficiency. Some entries are self-expository and need no critique, but most of them are advantageously accompanied with evaluations by analysis or criticism or both. As a rule, only one commentary is given in connection with each entry, this being selected, where a choice was possible, as the most useful to those for whom the catalogue is primarily intended. Obviously, the annotations are frequently quoted, or condensed and adapted, from a variety of sources, for it is evident that a book of reference is not a convenient vehicle for theory or invention. In the list of juvenile books the annotations to those for very young children are addressed mainly to teachers, parents and other seniors, while the language employed in the annotations to books for older children is appropriately made to match that of the catalogued volume.

Care has been taken to render each section of the catalogue as accurate and informative as possible, though in an initial attempt at a classification of books written by Catholic authors, in which many of the works are of uncertain or unknown provenance, it is probable that some slight errors have occurred and for these the compilers ask and deserve indulgence. The catalogue indeed should speak for itself. Finally, the endeavor has been made to compress its bulk to convenient size in order to preserve its handiness as a book of reference; so that little has been omitted to secure for it that standard of usefulness which its competent and painstaking compositors have had in view.

M. J. HEGERICH, '14.



After Graduation.

These days, all over the country, colleges and universities are sending forth—to use the somewhat trite expression,—"their army of graduates," to fight the battle of life. Among these, no doubt, there are some who are destined to be enrolled among the names of a nation's great ones; others, and by far the greater number, will sink into the oblivion of the vast gulf of mediocrity.

Not that the writer would censure the mediocre, the unostentatiousness of whom often hides the noblest intentions and most exalted ideals from a world accustomed to acknowledge merit only when it is emblazoned and heralded; but what is really to be condemned is that puffed-up conceitedness which regards graduation from college as the zenith of knowledge.

Unless the college graduate fully understands that his student career was but a preparation for knowledge, and unless he determines to remedy the deficiencies which he realizes in himself when he comes into contact with the world, he has not obtained the full benefit of his education.

But the college man should do more than this; he should mark out for himself a course of study, either pertaining to, or independent of, his station in life, but for which he has a special adaptation or predilection. In this way, and by studying assiduously, the graduate will become the master of at least one subject and will be competent to converse upon it at any time he may be required to do so, thus reflecting credit upon himself and upon higher education in general.

Н. J. SCHMITT, '11.



THE LAW SCHOOL.

As already announced in the daily papers, the first general University Courses to be established, as a result of our new Charter, will be the School of Economics and Sociology, and the School of Law. The former will be, to a great extent, under the guidance and supervision of the Rev. J. A. Dewe, M. A. (Oxon), who is coming to our Duquesne University after having occupied for some time the Chair of Political Economy in the University of Ottawa, Canada.

The School of Law will be directed by one of the most eminent and scholarly jurists of the Allegheny County Bar, the Honorable Judge Jos. M. Swearingen, of Common Pleas Court No. 4, who intends to devote the greatest care and energy to the creation and gradual development of a thoroughly efficient Law School of the highest character, and of the broadest range in the determination of its specific and collateral courses.

The assistant whom he, in conjunction with the Board of Directors and their "Committee on Preliminary Arrangements," has chosen as the Vice-Dean of the Law School, is John E. Laughlin, Esq., who is widely known and highly esteemed as one of the most prominent and brilliant of the younger members of the Bar. He is a graduate of Georgetown and of the Pittsburgh Law School, and will give all his talent and his time to the great work of co-operating with the Honorable Dean in making the Duquesne University Law School one of the most successful and most thoroughly conducted schools in the country.

To introduce him, in this capacity, to his friends and associates, a large number of the younger members of the Bar were invited by the Duquesne University Faculty to meet Mr. Laughlin, on the evening of Thursday, June 22nd, at a specially appointed banquet given in his honor, at the University Hall.

Although the notice was extremely brief, and the season of the year unpropitious for these indoor festive gatherings, the response on the part of the legal fraternity was prompt and practically unanimous. Among those who, in addition to the V. Rev. President of the University and the members of the Faculty, sat down at the festive board, were the following:—George E. Clarkson, Martin J. Cohan, Leo M. Dillon, Victor P. Dzmura, Edward J. I. Gannon, Herman L. Hegner, James Kane, Thomas L. Kane, Edward A. Kraus, William H. Lacey, John E. Laughlin, Albert J. Loeffler, Austin G. Miller, J. Linus Moran, Marion H. Murphy, J. Frank McKenna, James A. Nugent, F. A. Piekarski, Charles A. Poth, Ambrose B. Reid, Lawrence Williams.

Quite a few sent regrets that they could not be present owing to previous engagements that could not be cancelled, among

whom were Dennis A. E. Behen, Joseph H. Bialas, Edward H. Flood, John M. Haverty, Edward L. Kearns, Jacob W. Kraus, P. H. McGuire, Charles Magee, Lawrence P. Monahan.

The utmost enthusiasm was manifested in the various and brilliant speeches which brought the meeting to a close, a genuine enthusiasm at the prospect of a School of Law, which should be conducted on the deep and broad basis of exact and scientific methods, as well as of real scholastic culture in every collateral branch that can contribute to the higher education of the candidate for legal honors and success.

Full and cordial co-operation was pledged by every member present to the new school, though without lessening, or detracting from, their individual allegiance to their respective colleges. Georgetown, Notre Dame, Fordham, the Catholic University, Ann Arbor, St. Mary's, Kansas, Chicago, Forest City, Pitt, and U. of Penn, &c., were represented.



Commencement Exercises.

(From the Pittsburgh Catholic)

The Lyceum Theater was taxed to its utmost capacity to accommodate both the large number of graduates and faculty of Duquesne University of the Holy Ghost, as well as the very large number of friends who came to assist at the thirty-third annual commencement of this popular educational institution of Pittsburgh, which took place on Wednesday evening, June 21.

The Right Rev. Bishop Canevin, accompanied by the Rt. Rev. J. W. Shanahan, Bishop of Harrisburg, presided, and was surrounded by a numerous body of the reverend clergy from various parts of the diocese, many of them being graduates of the old college.

The occasion was rendered more than usually solemn and memorable from the fact that these were the last commencement exercises of what has been so popularly known as Pittsburgh College, under which name the institution on the Bluff has gained an enviable and national reputation for thorough and all-round college work. It was an inspiring thought to the youthful

graduates and under-graduates that they were about to inaugurate a new era for their Alma Mater, an era of higher work that would have such a deep significance and such widespread influence for the entire community and commonwealth. Everybody in the large audience seemed to realize this important character of the closing exercises of 1911, especially when they heard the Very Rev. President M. A. Hehir, C. S. Sp., solemnly announce the choice of the new Chancellor, and of the Dean and Vice-Dean of the new Law School to be opened in September.

The orchestra and the chorus were never heard to better advantage, and every member thereof seemed to respond entirely to the enthusiasm of their respective directors, Professors C. B. Weis and Caspar P. Koch.

The graduates' orations were masterly compositions on the general theme of Higher Education, and were extremely well calculated to harmonize with the special and significant note of progress in educational matters that echoed throughout the evening's proceedings.

The programme was as follows:

Overture, "University," Lampe, Orchestra; Latin Salutatory, Henry J. Schmitt; Chorus, with Orchestral Accompaniment, "The Stars and Stripes Forever," Sousa, Seniors; Oration, Bernard J. McKenna; Medley of Standard American Airs, Rosey, Orchestra; Oration, "Culture, the Fruit of Higher Education," Henry J. Gelm; Vocal Duet, "Oh! Haste, Crimson Morning," Donizetti, John F. Corcoran and Clarence A. Sanderbeck, Accompanist, Prof. Caspar P. Koch; Oration, Higher Education, and the Professions," George P. Angel; March, "The Winning Fight," Holzmann, Orchestra; Master's Oration, "Criminal Justice, Punitive and Remedial," Timothy F. Ryan; Chorus, with Orchestral Accompaniment, "The Red and Blue Forever," Borel-Clarc, words by Rev. Patrick A. McDermott, C. S. Sp.; conferring of Diplomas and Class Medals; Address, Rt. Rev. Regis Canevin, Bishop of Pittsburgh; Valedictory, John P. Egan; Exit March, C. B. Weis, Orchestra; Director, Prof. Charles B. Weis.

Graduates, 1911; (a) School of Commerce, (1) Diplomas in the Commercial Department were awarded to George Nicholas Bauer, Walter Edward Bauer, Edward Augustine Butler, John Regis Connolly, John Carlisle Dambacher, Joseph Patrick Devlin, Charles Joseph Elsasser, Francis Charles Fersch, Stephen Joseph Figas, William Patrick Foley, John Joseph Guggie, James Martin Gaughan, Clarence Raphael Halleran, Joseph Regis Haney, Paul Dennis Hesson, James Henry Keane, John Regis McMullen, Joseph Anthony Matuszewski, Matthew James O'Rourke, John Peter Schmidt, William George Stephan, John Edward Uhrin, Richard Francis Winkler. (2) Diplomas for Stenography were awarded to Stephen John Adamchek, John Foster Breen, Joseph Patrick Devlin, Leo Patrick Doyle, Anthony Francis Emmerling, Patrick James Healy, James Earl Hussey, Walter Joseph Kenna, Robert Ray Mellody, Thomas Joseph Reilly, John Michael Rodgers, John Peter Schmidt, Dennis Jeremiah Sullivan, Michael James Yates. (b) Musical Department-A certificate was awarded to Stephen Andrew Tomasov. (c) Sanitary Scientific Department—Certificates were awarded to Clair Vincent McGuire, James Hudson Piorkowski, Victor James Ratajczyk, Michael John Sweeney. (d) Scientific Department—The Degree of Bachelor of Science was conferred on William Vincent Caveney, James Hudson Piorkowski. (e) Classical Department—(1) Special Certificates were awarded to Philip Anthony Dugan, William Joseph Groff, James John Hawks. (2) The Degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on George Peter Angel, Grattan Vincent Dugan, John Paul Egan, Henry John Gelm, Henry Joseph Gilbert, Bernard James Mc-Kenna, Clarence Albert Sanderbeck, Henry Jacob Schmitt. (3) The Degree of Master of Arts was conferred on Timothy Francis Ryan, B. A., '08; Michael Joseph Connolly, B. A., London, '92; Clifford Brow., Connelley, Dean of School of Applied Industries, Carnegie Technical Schools.

Medalists—(a) Under-graduate Medalists: Silver Medal for Elocution, Division 3, awarded to Ambrose T. Moeller; Silver Medal for Elocution, Division 2, awarded to Walter E. Bauer; Silver Medal for Elocution, Division 1, awarded to Raymond A. Siedle; Gold Medal for Christian Doctrine in the Academic Classes, awarded to Vincent S. Burke. (b) Graduate Medalists: Gold, Medal for Bookkeeping, awarded to Richard F. Winkler; Gold Medal for English in the Commercial Department, awarded to James M. Gaughan; Gold Medal for Excellence in the Com-

mercial Department, awarded to Edward A. Butler; Gold Medal for Stenography, awarded to John P. Schmidt; Gold Medal for Oratory in the College Department, awarded to Grattan V. Dugan; Gold Medal for Philosophy, awarded to Henry J. Schmitt; Gold Medal for Mathematics and Sciences, awarded to George P. Angel; Gold Medal for Classics, awarded to Henry J. Gelm; Bishop Phelan Gold Medal for General Excellence, awarded to John P. Egan.

Classes will be resumed on Wednesday, September 6. New students will be examined from 9 A. M. until noon on Monday, September 4, and Tuesday, September 5. Those not known to the Faculty must be provided with letters of recommendation from some responsible person.

The Very Rev. President's Address.

With the exercises of this evening, the 33rd Commencement of the College, we bring the school year to a close. It is a pleasure for me to announce that the year has been a successful one in every respect. We registered 410 students, whose conduct, good spirit, work and progress have been of a very high order. On the programme you can see the lists of graduates in the various Departments. Certificates and Diplomas are about to be given to them, as they have successfully passed a series of difficult examinations. The students of the under-graduate classes have also had their examinations, and to the deserving among them honor certificates have been given this morning in the University Hall.

I have spoken of this as the 33rd Commencement, and I have mentioned University Hall. These suggest and evoke a few thoughts. Exactly thirty-three years next September, a few Fathers of our Society, at the invitation of the saintly Bishop Domenec, opened the Catholic College in this city. Several attempts had been previously made to enable the Catholics of Pittsburgh and of this diocese to give their sons a Catholic higher education. These attempts, for various reasons, were not successful. A brighter day was dawning for Pittsburgh, and with the encouragement of bishops, priests and Catholic laity; with the perseverance, labor and sacrifices, which religious men, vowed to God's service, to souls and education, are expected to

bring to their work, the Fathers of our Society remained at their post, in the face of no ordinary difficulties, perhaps the greatest that opposed any educational institution in this country, and after seven years in a rented building on Wylie Avenue, they erected the present buildings in the most centrally located spot of our city.

The work, growth and success of the College is a matter of local history, known to the present generation, and now it has completed its thirty-third year of existence, and has attained what is considered the age of full manhood; with this Commencement it may be said to cease to exist as a mere College.

Our institution is to be henceforth known as the Duquesne University of the Holy Ghost. For several years this change has preoccupied the Faculty. Almost two years ago the matter was placed before the Rt. Rev. Bishop of this diocese, for we must never forget that bishops are the divinely ordained guides in all questions of Catholic and religious education, from the primary schools to the highest educational institutions or universities. The approval of the General of our Society was next obtained. Then began the proceedings as required by the Educational Act of 1895 for institutions of learning in the State of Pennsylvania. A preliminary authorization of the Court of Allegheny Co. had to Afterwards the matter went before the College and be secured. University Council at Harrisburg. It took as many as three sessions of that venerable body—the Doctors of the Law—to grant a favorable decision, which, to their credit, they put on record as being unanimous.

Incidentally, I may be allowed, and I feel that I am justified, to mention here publicly the composition of that Council. It is composed of the Governor of the State, the Attorney-General and the Superintendent of Public Instruction. These are exofficio members. Then at the commencement of his administration the Governor is supposed to nominate the nine others, of whom three are taken from non-sectarian colleges and universities, three from sectarian colleges and universities, three from sectarian colleges and universities, and three from the Superintendents of the public schools. Let us not fail to bear in mind that there is not a single Catholic in that Council; still we Catholics are one-fourth—I may even say that Catholics are almost one-third of the population of this State. Evidently this

is not a "square deal" to the Catholic people of this State. This matter I have not failed to bring to the attention of Ex-Governor Stuart, when in Harrisburg last December, and also, recently, I have brought it to the notice of our present Governor, Mr. Tener, to both of whom I wish to express our gratitude for their fair-minded spirit and courtesies in granting our Charter, and both, I feel convinced, are disposed to do justice to Catholics. However, let us expect no favors, but let The Council at Harrisburg was unanius insist on our rights. mous, I said, in granting our Charter. It remained for the Court of Allegheny County to say the last word, after having received affidavits from expert appraisers that the College possessed the assets in buildings, property and equipment, as required by the Educational Act of 1895. That final decision was given on March 30th.

The Charter was secured because our cause was just. Catholics are entitled to the highest and best in education. Charter was secured because we had the endorsement of the Mayor of this city and of over two hundred thousand Catholic men of this State, in six of our large Catholic societies and organizations. The Charter was secured because we had the endorsement of the late great Archbishop Ryan and the endorsements of six Bishops of this State, as well as the endorsements of the Bishops of Wheeling and Columbus. The Charter was secured especially by the endorsement and influence of Right Rev. Bishop Shanahan and of our own Bishop, here present on the stage, to both of whom I wish to make this public expression of our gratitude for their encouragement, counsels and co-operation in every step we had to make in Pittsburgh and Harrisburg. The Charter was secured because we fought for it. We went into that fight heart and soul—and we won the fight, and, even if I must say it, I consider it the greatest victory ever won by the Catholics of Pennsylvania. It was a study to notice the expression of surprise on the countenances of the members of Council at Harrisburg when a clergyman from Pittsburgh, in the name of the College, in the name of the Catholics of this diocese. and in the name of the Catholics of Pennsylvania, advanced reasons, such as they never heard before, why we should have a Catholic University in the State. They were more than

astonished, they were dumbfounded, that we demanded such a thing, and I doubt if some of them have fully recovered up to the present. Indeed I may add that many Catholics, lay and ecclesiastical, have expressed their surprise that even if Catholics were to get a University in the State it should be located in Pittsburgh, and that a University Charter should be granted to a comparatively young College in preference to others that are older in years than the Holy Ghost College. The present is not the time to explain all this. Suffice it to say we feel that nothing is too good for Pittsburgh, and if others are somewhat slow we feel that under the leadership of our Rt. Rev. Bishop, Pittsburgh, as the second largest diocese in the United States, and the seventh largest among the dioceses and archdioceses, is destined to be among the first dioceses in America in works of missionary zeal, of true Catholic charity, and of higher, liberal and Christian education.

Ladies and gentlemen, we have then secured a University The Pittsburgh College, as a mere college, is a thing of Henceforth it is to be known as Duquesne University the past. of the Holy Ghost. It is to continue in the departments already existing, but, next September, we are to inaugurate at least two new departments, the department of Economics and Sociology and especially the department of Law. For Economics, we have engaged Rev. Father Dewe, a graduate of Oxford University, the author of several standard works on the subjects he teaches, and at present Professor of Economics at Ottawa University. For Law, we have secured as dean of the Law School, the Hon. Jos. M. Swearingen, so well and so favorably known as one of the leading Judges in the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, whilst the vice-dean is Mr. John E. Laughlin, a prominent young lawyer of the Allegheny County Bar. It is the intention of the University Faculty to inaugurate other departments as circumstances permit.

And now, ladies and gentlemen, let me again remind you that for thirty-three years we have labored among you in the grand work of Catholic education, and, excuse a personal observation, your humble servant has been at that work here in Pittsburgh for twenty-seven of these years, about one-half of his life, and, need I say it, the better half. For thirty-three years,

some twenty or more members of our Society have devoted their lives gratuitously to this work. Our Society has put into that work several hundred thousand dollars got from the tuition of students and from ministry in this and other dioceses. So far we have not received a dollar of endowment from individuals, or from Church or State. Just twelve thousand dollars have been donated for scholarships, to which I may add one thousand dollars donated yesterday for a scholarship in memory of the late V. Rev. Stephen Wall, V. G. The money donated for these scholarships is carefully invested by a board of trustees, the interest of which pays for deserving students.

Now, I need scarcely tell you, ladies and gentlemen, that a University needs endowments; see non-Catholics, see our neighbors, and consider what they are doing before our eyes. Assuredly the time has come, or the time must soon come, when the Catholics of Pittsburgh, those whom Providence has enriched with the goods of this world, the time has come, I say, when they should realize that some of their wealth cannot be better employed than in helping us priests and religious, and the bishop of this diocese, to build up good Catholic primary schools, to build up Catholic high schools, and we should have several of these here in Pittsburgh as in Philadelphia—at least two Catholic high schools, one for the boys and another for the girls—to build up Catholic colleges, and to crown this grand educational work by building, supporting and endowing the Duquesne University of the Holy Ghost.

Rt. Rev. Bishop Canevin's Address.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

I shall entertain you for only a few moments, as the hour is growing late and we have still the Valedictory of one of the graduates to listen to.

You have heard the Pittsburgh College of the Holy Ghost has been doing its work in our midst for the last thirty-three years, a generation, and in that generation it has grown from a small school to a College and from a College to a University; at the end of the next generation it requires no prophecy to foretell that those who assemble at the annual commencements will find

^{*} Taken down by the graduates in Stenography.

the Duquesne University fully established in all the departments of a useful and liberal knowledge for those who take up a full University course of study.

The University is a place of universal knowledge, where all branches of science are taught, both useful and liberal. A College is somewhat restricted in its course of studies, and in the advantages and capabilities and progress of those who make up There are no such limits to the students and the its students. courses and the abilities and progress of those who make up the teaching and studying bodies of a great University. We have Universities in the State of Pennsylvania that are doing excellent work-Universities that are not Catholic Universities. Of course, while we admire the education given by these Universities, we must bear testimony to the excellency of their professors and the proficiency of the graduates they are sending forth from their many departments. There is an important element of education which is not imparted in any of these Universities, and that is the Catholic Religion. In a Catholic University, besides the whole range of secular studies, Christianity in all its fullness must be taught. Religion must not be a secondary study; it must be a study of primary importance, because Religion is the strongest and most important element of influence that can enter into the formation of men or of nations. There has never been a civilization in the world without a foundation of religion. It might have been a false religion. Nevertheless, in their highest culture, in their best days, they were based upon the foundation of natural religion, and it was religion that laid the corner stone and erected all the great Universities of the Christian world down to the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

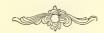
In the early centuries Christianity laid the foundation and built up, stone by stone, the great school of Alexandria. In later days it was that same Christianity which laid the foundation stones of the great Universities of Paris, Cologne, Pavia, Oxford, and Salamanca. The same Christianity which is our heritage and pride in this twentieth century, laid the foundation stones and built up all the schools given to Europe and to the world. It may be a work of slow growth that develops this University of Duquesne, but it is a work that will be all the more sure and certain in its progress and in its completion. The Catholic

Church can afford to be slow and patient, because it has been here from the beginning of Christianity, and it is going to be in this world as long as there is a world to be in. It took centuries of time and millions of dollars of labor to build up some of the great Universities that I have named. When we consider the small number of Catholic people in this community fifty or sixty or seventy years ago; when we consider what they have done in Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania, how they have covered this city and Allegheny County and surrounding counties with a very net work of Parochial Schools, Colleges and Academies; when we consider that they have done this work at a sacrifice that the world knows little of—a sacrifice that the poor man makes who often curtails the wheaten loaf of his family, that he may give, in these Christian Schools, to his children a true spiritual bread.—when we consider all this, we can understand what immense labor our people, who are not the people of the world. have been doing within the last half century. Their great work of sacrifice and toil, that has uplifted the cries of Christianity in these hills of Western Pennsylvania, and filled up these Christian Schools in its valleys and along the shores of our rivers, is only in its beginning. It is only a giant waking from his sleep and shaking his locks, and rejoicing in his splendid course in the way of Christian education and religion that now opens out before our people in Western Pennsylvania and in the United States. It will grow and develop just as the Universities of Europe grew from small beginnings and developed into magnificent schools where tens of thousands of scholars, assembled from Ireland, England, Germany and France, in the middle ages and in the succeeding ages, received their education absolutely free, and not only their education and their books, but even their maintenance from the munificent endowment of Catholic generosity and Catholic sacrifices in the cause of religion and education. These traditions are the sweet heritage of our Catholic people, a tradition and a heritage that are destined to be repeated in this land of liberty and of great opportunity.

It requires not the foresight of a prophet to foretell the history and the work that this University is destined to do among the Universities of Pennsylvania. While other Universities are educating the natural man and sending him out fortified

with all the advantages of merely secular education, this University will educate the full man, the intellectual, moral and physical man. It has not been neglecting the physical man because I noticed that the winning pitcher of the base-ball team received more applause than that accorded to the one who delivered the Latin speech. In the history of our Universities and our Catholic Schools, they have sent out not only intellectual men, but they have sent out skilled men. They have sent out great scholars and great fighters. They sent out men who were capable of planting the Cross in the most remote islands and waste places of the earth, and they have sent out, during all their history, men who were foremost in the time of danger, men who stood on the firing line and defended the rights and liberties of their country. The day is not far distant when out of the Duquesne University of the Holy Ghost will come an army of young graduates to take their place as University men in this great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and in this great country of ours. The whole question of success or failure of the Church of America must be determined in the future upon one ground. upon one battle-field, and that is the battle-field of education. If any of the future citizens of this country are going to believe in God and profess Christianity, they must have a full religious and thorough Christian training. If men are to be Christians, their education must be Christian, and we want men not only to profess Christianity in one form or other, but we want men coming out of this Duquesne University of the Holy Ghost who will profess Christianity in the one form in which we believe—Christianity according to the doctrines of the Catholic Church. manner of men are these University men to be? That is the And if this education is to have some excellence that other systems of education have not, then the men who come out of this University as its graduates must have some excellence that will distinguish them from graduates of other Colleges and What is that excellence? A truly Christian Universities. character that will not hesitate on the questions of the Catholic Church, that will achieve the original object of Christianity, and, I will assert, the one great end of society, the one end of the world to-day, namely Christian citizenship. University trained men coming out of a Christian University infuse into our national life principles and maxims of Christianity. We read of corruption in business, we read of corruption in politics, we read of destruction of family ties by the evils of divorce, by the different conjugal infidelities. What is to be the correction of those Christian manhood and Christian womanhood, Christian principles in private and in public life. Gentlemen coming out of our Catholic Universities, if you cannot walk into the world to-day, and, by the very strength of your Christian

character, by the very strength of your Christian principles that ought to dominate your lives and make a change for the better, do a work that will be a blessing and a benefit to this country and our people by the honesty and sobriety and truthfulness and purity of your moral lives, then your Christian education in a great measure has been a failure, for you would go forth morally as ordinary men with principles of the world and with principles of modern paganism, and principles that are corrupting business and practically the moral and social work of to-day. Then we should be disappointed in our hope. But I know that this is impossible. While there are some failures coming out of this course of education, yet many go forth imbued with those principles that have conquered the world-principles of true justice, sobriety, fairness, gentleness, and charity to all. I wish you, College graduates, to go out to do something, to be something, to be men, and to be manly citizens of this great republic, so that society will be a little purer, and business a little more fairly conducted, and politics a little less corrupt, feminine virtue more secure, and the family more solidly established and more safely preserved, by the very fact that you are graduates from the Pittsburgh College and the first representatives of the Duquesne University of the Holy Ghost, of Pittsburgh.



ATHLETICS.

The baseball season has come and gone, the crack of the bat is heard no more, and already the grass is springing up on the diamond that was the scene of so many interesting struggles this year. The season has been a very successful one, two teams winning all their games, a record that any institution might envy.

THE 'VARSITY.

Despite the fact that an attractive schedule had been arranged for the 'Varsity, bad weather and cancellation played havoc with the big games. In all, thirteen were played, seven victories, four defeats and two tie games making up the results of the season.

We had a good hitting and fielding team. The men were fast on the bases, but we were forced to go through the season with a crippled pitching staff. Wise was considerably under weight owing to a severe illness in the winter, but nevertheless he responded nobly every time when called upon. Egan pitched in only two games on account of having a sore arm. McDonald, Stroster and Ryan were unable to go at their best speed for the same reason. Beck had the remarkable batting average of .536. Beason, Snyder, Madden and Kennedy hit over .300, and no one on the team fell below .200.

California Normal lost the opening game by the one-sided score of 10 to 2. Stroster allowed the visitors only two hits.

The next game, at Indiana, resulted in a tie, the score standing 2 to 2 at the end of the eighth inning when the game was called to allow our boys to catch a train. Wise was strong all the way, especially with men on bases.

The third game resulted in an easy victory over Indiana, with Egan on the rubber for our boys. He allowed only four hits, and was backed up with errorless support, which was a prominent factor in winning the game.

California was defeated on their own grounds, 8 to 2. Wise and Egan did the pitching. Twelve hits were registered by our boys, including a home run by Baumer.

Bethany College played a tie game on our grounds. Although the visitors secured but one hit, they scored two runs, the same number that the 'Varsity scored on ten hits. McDonald and Ryan had the West Virginians at their mercy throughout, and would have scored a shut-out except for a couple of errors.

We lost at Grove City by the close score of 10 to 9 in a hard hitting contest. Wise and Egan did the pitching for our boys, and Simon for the home team.

We secured revenge for this defeat by trouncing them on our own grounds by a score of 9 to 5, with Stroster and Wise in the box. It was another hard hitting contest, but our own came out victorious.

Muskingum College, last season's champions of Ohio, handed us a ten inning game which resulted in our having four runs to their three. Mamaux, Wise and Ryan, all took a hand at the pitching, the latter being credited with the victory. It was the most exciting game ever played on the campus, as our boys scored all their runs in the last three innings.

We lost to Vandergrift the next day, 10 to 1, on account of having no pitchers, Beck and Kennedy being forced to do the heaving.

The 'Varsity expected an easy victory at St. Francis' College, but the Lorretto boys had a good pitcher in Meehan, and our boys were beaten, 7 to 4.

The third successive defeat was suffered at Bethany, where we lost, 5 to 2. Shuttlesworth used an underhand ball which was very effective.

St. Francis, with Meehan in the box, went down to defeat in a ten-inning game by the score of 5 to 4. This youngster is the best pitcher that has performed on our diamond in many years. He "fanned" twenty-seven of our boys in the two games. Wise and Ryan, however, were able to hold them down while our own were winning.

And now we come to the "big game" with St. Vincent's at Forbes Field. We had not played the "green and yellow" for seven years, and the game attracted a large crowd. Our team was cheered on by the wildest kind of enthusiastic "rooting," and won easily, 7 to 3. McPherson the visitors' star twirler was knocked out of the box in the second inning. Hagan, who relieved him, pitched better ball. Strako and Harbes played the best ball for the visitors, the latter scoring from second on a bunt. Egan was on the mound for our boys and held the visitors at his mercy, backed up by grand support in critical places. Although our own team is credited with more errors, they played a better article of ball in all departments. Beck, Madden, Stroster and McDonald were the "heavy" men with the stick, while Wise performed brilliantly in the "sun field." Score:—

DUQUESNE.	\mathbf{R}	н.	P	. A.	E.
Kennedy, 3b	1	1	3	1	0
Wise, m	1	1	4	0	1
Beck, 1f	1	3	1	0	0
Beeson, 2b	0	1	2	4	0
Madden, c	1	2	6	1	0
Snyder, ss		1	1	3	1
McDonald rf	1	1	0	1	0
Stroster, 1b	1	2	9	0	1
Egan, p	0	0	1	3	1
	_			_	_
Totals	7	12	27	13	4

ST. VINCENT'S.	R.	H	P.	A.	E.
Cassidy, m		0	0	0	0
Bohan, 3b	0	0	1	3	0
Gallagher, ss	1	1	4	1	0
Harber, 2b		2	1	2	1
Pauxtis, 1b		0	10	0	0
Strako, rf	1	2	1	1	0
Clay If		0	1	1	0
Moran, c	0	0	9	0	0
McPherson, p	0	0	0	1	0
Hagan, p	0	0	0	2	1
* Layton	0	0	0	0	0
-		-	—	_	_
Totals	3	5	27	11	2
* Batted for Clay in 0	4h				

Two Base Hits: Beck, Madden, Stroster, Strako. Home Run, Mc-Donald. Stolen Bases: Madden 2, Beck 2, Snyder 2, Strako 2. Sacrifice Hits: Egan and Pauxtis. Base on Balls: Egan 2, McPherson 3, Hagan 2. Struck Out: By Egan 5; by Hagan 8. Umpires, Gardner and Blackburn.

THE RESERVES.

The Reserves went through the season with twelve victories and no defeats. This remarkable record was due to the efficient pitching on the part of Mamaux, Mahoney, Leger and Fisher. The team hit well and ran the bases like fiends. Hannigan, F. Creamer, D. Creamer, Hayes, Heinrich, Gelm and Gaughan were the leading batters; O'Connor and Travers alternated behind the bat. Games:—

P. C. R., 10; Union High School, 6	P. C. R., 8; Bedford A. C., 5
P. C. R., 10; S. S. High School, 6	P. C. R., 3; Ben Avon, H. S., 1
P. C. R., 14; Allegheny H. S., 1	P. C. R., 14; Tech Plebes, 4
P. C. R., 16; Braddock H. S., 3	P. C. R., 12; Pitcairn H. S., 1
P. C. R., 10; N. Braddock H. S., 5	P. C. R., 10; Union H. S., 1
P. C. R., 1; New Brighton H. S., 0	P. C. R., 13; Knights of St. John, 3

Mamaux won six games. Mahoney is credited with three victories, Fisher two and Leger one.

THE ACADEMICS.

The Academics had a hard schedule, but won six and lost five. The team was composed of Dannemiller, 2nd (capt.); Mueller, c.; Carlin 1b; Siedle, ss.; Murtha, m.; Steranchak, m.; Szymczyk, lf.; Kramer, p.; Ackermann, rf.; McHattie, p.; Kalinowski, p. Games:—

P. C. A.,	0; Belmar A. C., 3	P. C. A., 5; Y. M. B. C., 7
	8; St. Mary's, 3	P. C. A., 10; Y. M. B. C.,6
	6; St. Mary's, 6	P. C. A., 4; Trenton A. C., 0
P. C. A.,	8; N. S. Scholastics, 7	P. C. A., 14; L. B. Cooks, 8
	(11 innings)	P. C. A., 5; Sacred Heart, 4
P. C. A.,	1; Y. M. B. C., 2	P. C. A., 10; Sacred Heart, 12

Kalinowski won 2 games, Kramer won 1 and lost 1, McHattie won 3 and lost 3, Spinnenweber lost 1.

THE MINIMS.

The Minims went through the season with eleven victories

and no defeats. Our victorious yonngsters nobly upheld the envious records made by their predecessors in former years. Cox, Burke, Daschbach, Weis, Morrissey and Galvin were the best players and worked hard all season. Games:—

P. C. M., 11; McQuades, 2

P. C. M., 17; St. Mary's of Mount, 6

P. C. M., 7; Epiphany, 3

P. C. M., 16; St. Stephen's, 6

P. C. M., 11; McQuades, 7

P. C. M., 4; Commercial A. C., 0.

P. C. M., 12; Epiphany, 2

P. C. M., 22; St. Peter's, 2

P. C. M., 8; St. Mary's, Law'vl, 5 P. C. M., 13; Commercial A. C., 4

P. C. M., 7; Holy Innocents, 6



EXCHANGES.

It seems fitting that with this last number of our 1910-'11 journal we should say a few general words to the college magazines with which we have exchanged. But we feel like a man suddenly cast among a great number of his friends; he is overjoyed by their presence and with what they have to say to him, but he himself is embarrassed and cannot express his happiness as he would. We are overcome in much the same manner. exchange table was always a mine of mental pleasure. our scanty ability we many times regretted that we could not better express our esteem for college stories and poems and essays. As college baseball, football, debating and other teams in their competitive relations improve and inspire their institutions, so do college magazines. And as the one department of a college paper by which advice and correction may be made, is its exchange column, we always appreciated those contributions to our sanctum, which, although they might lack the resourcefulness or fail to make the effect of other papers, yet gave a true, gentlemanly word or two about a deserving article. And now that the ex, man of '10-'11 must take his leave with the last days of the old Pittsburgh College Bulletin, he wishes to assure the other ex. men that, with the changing of the old order, will come new life and vigor, and that next year their papers will be more ably attended to by the staff of the Duquesne Monthly.

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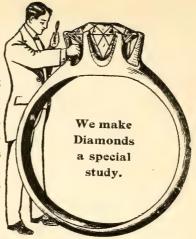
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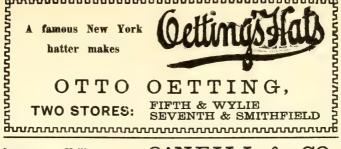
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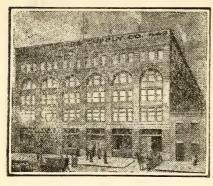
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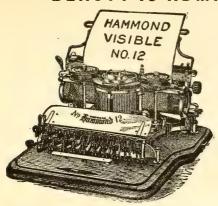
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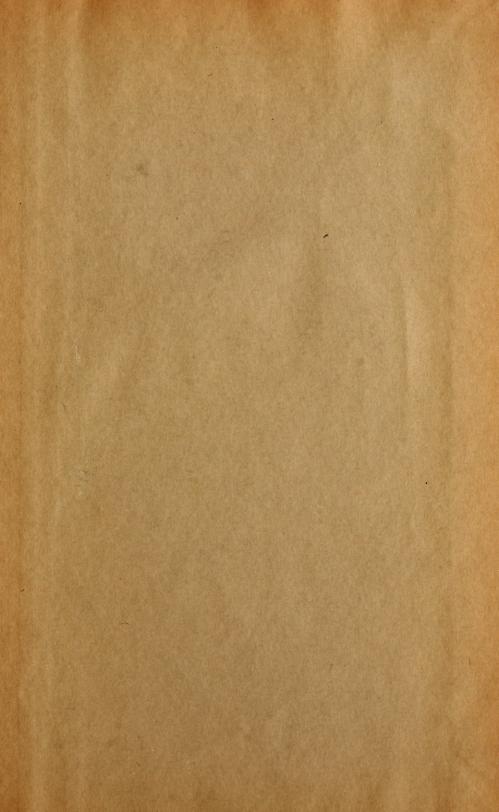
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